

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1964.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition. 4d.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING of the Association will be held, under the Presidency of Prof. PHILLIPS, F.R.S. &c., at BIRMINGHAM, commencing on Wednesday, September 6. Notices of Papers proposed to be read at the Meeting should be sent to the Local Secretaries at Birmingham (Rev. G. D. Boyle, J. H. Chamberlain, Esq., W. Mathews, Esq., Jun.) or to the Assistant-General Secretary, G. Griffith, Esq., Oxford.

On and after August 7 until September 2, Life Members who intend to be present at the Meeting may receive their Tickets by applying to the General Treasurer, and returning to him their Life Member's invitation circular; Annual Subscribers who wish to receive their Tickets must return their invitation circular with it, enclosed to the General Treasurer (W. Spottiswoode, Esq., 90, Grosvenor-place, London, S.W.).

The Executive Committee at Birmingham will elect New Members and Associates on the following conditions:—

I. New Life Members for composition of £10, which entitles them to receive gratuitously the Reports of the Association which may be published after the date of payment.

II. New Annual Subscribers for a payment of 2s. for the first year. These receive gratuitously the Reports for the year of their admission, and for every following year in which they continue to pay a subscription of 1s. either in advance or in arrears.

III. Associates for this Meeting only for payment of 1s. They are entitled to receive the Report of the Meeting at two-thirds of the Publication Price.

Ladies may become Members on the same terms as Gentlemen, and Ladies' Tickets (transferable to Ladies only) may be obtained by Members, on payment of 1s.

After September 3, no application for Tickets must be made at the Reception Room, Birmingham, which will be opened on Monday, September 4th.

Members and others who wish to obtain information about the Local arrangements are requested to communicate with the Local Secretaries at Birmingham.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH.

SCHOLARSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh has decided to institute a SCHOLARSHIP of the annual value of 250, tenable for two years. It will be open to all Students who have completed the Medical Studies in Edinburgh in November, 1865. The holder of it must continue his studies in the Edinburgh Medical School (University or Extra Academic), or for his own private study. The First Scholarship will be awarded after a competitive Examination, Written and Oral, to be held on the 23rd and 24th of October next. The following will be the Subjects of Examination:—

Greek.—The Fourth Book of the Iliad. The 'Memorabilia' of Xenophon.

Latin.—The 'Ars Poetica' of Horace. The Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Books of Livy.

Translations from English into Latin.

Questions will also be put in Grecian and Roman Antiquities, and in Ancient Geography.

Students proposed to compete for this Scholarship are requested to give notice to the Secretary to the College not later than the 15th of October.

By order of the Council,
D. R. HALDANE, Secretary.

OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER

(In Connection with the University of London).

PROFESSORSHIP OF MATHEMATICS.

This Office will become VACANT on the 28th of September next, by the Resignation of the present Professor, and the Trustees of the College invite applications from Gentlemen who may be desirous of offering themselves as Candidates. The Trustees propose the allowance to the Professor of a fixed yearly Salary of 300, in addition to a proportion of the Fees to be paid by the Students attending his Classes. It is requested that applications may be accompanied by testimonials, and that each Candidate will state his age, academical degree, and general qualifications.—Communications, addressed "To the Trustees of the Owens College," and forwarded to the Secretary to the Trustees, Mr. J. P. Aron, Solicitor, South King-street, Manchester, on or before Monday, June 19, will be duly attended to; and further information will be furnished, if required.—It is particularly required that application may not be made to the Trustees individually.

CHEAP SELF-SUPPORTING PUBLIC BOARDING SCHOOLS FOR 1,000 BOYS, in connection with ST. NICOLAS COLLEGE, Sussex, at a Charge for BOARD and EDUCATION of FOURTEEN GUINEAS A YEAR.

A PUBLIC MEETING for the above Object will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS (large room), King-street, St. James's, on THURSDAY, June 30, 1865.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY will take the Chair at Three o'clock, supported by His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh.

The Right Hon. Lord John Manners, M.P.

The Earl Granville, K.G., Lord President of the Council.

The Earl of Devon.

The Lord Nelson.

The Lord Richard Cavendish.

The Right Hon. Lord John Manners, M.P.

The Lord Robert Cecil, M.P.

The Lord Bishop of Chichester.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford.

The Lord Lyttelton.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

The Right Hon. Sir J. T. Coleridge.

Sir J. P. Anson, Bart.

The Dean of Chichester.

J. M. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.

A. J. B. Beraford Hope, Esq.

Philip Casanova, Esq.

John Murray, Esq.

The Provost of St. Nicolas College;

and other Noblemen and Gentlemen.

Friends of Middle-Class Education (including Ladies) are invited to attend.

The First Stone of these Schools was laid on July 12, 1864, by the Right Hon. the Earl Granville, K.G., Lord President of the Council.

Information respecting the Schools may be had by letter to the Hon. Secretary of the London Committee associated with St. Nicolas College in building the Schools, JOHN G. TALBOT, Esq., 10, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.

THE REV. T. H. BUTT can accommodate one more PUPIL to PREPARE for the UNIVERSITIES, &c.—Address, The Vicarage, Buntingford, Herts.

PRINTERS' PENSION, ALMSHOUSE, and ORPHAN ASYLUM CORPORATION.—The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., has consented to take the Chair at the ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL, on the 5th July. Tickets, 2s. each, may be had at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. J. S. HODSON, jun., Secretary.

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION and EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY of LONDON, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street.—Admission, One Shilling. Will close June 30.
JAMES FERGUSSON, F.R.S. Hon.
JAMES EDMESTON, F.R.I.B.A. J. Secs.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Now visit the Palace. More beautiful than ever.

MONDAY TO THURSDAY, One Shilling.

FRIDAY.—Great Handel Festival Rehearsal. Admission, by payment at doors, 10s. 6d.; or by Tickets, on sale up to Wednesday only, at the Palace, 2, Exeter Hall, and usual Agents, 7s. 6d.; or by New Guinea Season Tickets, on payment of 2s. 6d.

SATURDAY.—Great Rose Show of the Season. Guinea Season Tickets, Free; payment at doors, 5s.; or by Tickets, purchased beforehand, 2s. 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HANDEL FESTIVAL.—MONDAY, JUNE 20. "MESSIAH."

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22. "SELECTION."

FRIDAY, JUNE 24. "ISRAEL."

The Orchestra (double the diameter of the dome of St. Paul's), entirely roofed over, and acoustically improved, will contain nearly FOUR THOUSAND PERFORMERS.

The Performers, carefully selected from the Orchestras, Musical Institutions, and Cathedral Choirs throughout the country, and from various parts of the Continent, comprise all the principal Professors and Amateurs. It is confidently expected that this Festival will be by far the most complete and magnificent display ever witnessed.

The entire Musical Arrangements are under the direction of the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Conductor—Mr. COSTA.

Principal Vocalists: Mlle. Adeline Patti, Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Madame Parepa, Madame Saint-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Weiss, Herr Schmidt, and Mr. Santley. Organist: Mr. Brownsmith.

Small Tickets, in sets for the Three Days—for Numbered Stalls, 3 Guineas and 2s. Guineas.

Tickets for Single Day, 5s. and 1 Guinea.

Reserved Tickets, in sets for the Three Days—numbered, in rows and blocks, 2s. 6d.

Reserved Single-Day Ticket—numbered, in rows and blocks, 10s. 6d.

Admission-Tickets—if bought before each day, 5s.; by payment at the Palace on the day, 7s. 6d.

GRAND FULL REHEARSAL—Solos and Choruses—FRIDAY, June 24, at the Crystal Palace, at 1 o'clock.

Admission, Half-Guineas; or by tickets bought two days previous, 7s. 6d. Reserved Seats, 5s.

For the extraordinary facilities for One and Three Days' Excursions, including admission to the Grand Full Rehearsal, at very low rates—also, for Return Tickets, extending over three days of the Festival—see Special Bills issued by nearly every Railway Company.

Tickets at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, London, S.E., or at 2, Exeter Hall, London, W.C. Cheques and Post-office Orders payable to Geo. Grove.

Full Details of the Festival and Block-Plan of Reserved Seats, and Carte-de-Visite Photograph of Orchestra of Four Thousand Performers, may be had by application personally, or by letter including two stamps, at the Crystal Palace or at Exeter Hall.

HANDEL FESTIVAL—FRIDAY NEXT.

THE GREAT FULL REHEARSAL at the CRYSTAL PALACE on FRIDAY NEXT, June 24, at 1 o'clock.

This Rehearsal will be in regard to Solos and Choruses, present an epitome of the days of the Festival.

Excursions will be run by the following Companies:—London, Brighton, and South Coast, South Western, South Eastern, London, Chatham, and Dover, Great Western, London and North-Western, Great Northern, Midland, Great Eastern, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, North-Eastern (Northern Division). See Time Bills of each Company.

Reserved Stalls, 5s., at the Crystal Palace, and at 2, Exeter Hall. Apply at once.

Seven Shilling and Sixpenny Admission-Tickets as above, and at Agents, up to Wednesday only. After that day the price will be 10s. 6d.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LAST DAY for 7s. 6d.

HANDEL FESTIVAL REHEARSAL Admission-Tickets.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Great Attraction.—THE GREAT ROSE SHOW of the SEASON, Special Display of Great Fountains, and Military Bands and Promenade, NEXT SATURDAY.

Season Tickets, Free; payment at doors, 5s.

Half-Crown Admission-Tickets on sale till Friday Afternoon.

THE BIRMINGHAM PERMANENT ART-GALLERY, Athenæum, Temple-row, containing upwards of 600 Paintings by Modern Artists, is OPEN DAILY throughout the year for the Reception of the Great Exhibition (on approval) of Works of Art from Artists only. Remittances on payment by purchaser (fourteen days after deposit), and Pictures removed or exchanged at pleasure. The Rules forwarded on application.

T. W. BRADLEY, Hon. Sec.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Prof. SEELEY has made arrangements for taking into his house THREE or FOUR YOUTHS as BOARDERS under Michaelmas next. He will undertake a general superintendence of their Studies.—Address to 23, Queen's-road West, Regent's Park.

TAUNTON COLLEGE SCHOOL.—Head-Master, Rev. W. TUCKWELL, M.A., late Fellow of New College, Oxford. Second Master, J. H. MERRITT, Esq., B.A., late Scholar of Merton College, Oxford. The premises have lately been enlarged, and fresh class-rooms added, with increased accommodation for boarders. A Museum and Laboratory have been fitted up, and a Botanical Garden laid out, for the teaching of Physical Science, which is extended to all the school.—For particulars, address The Head-Master.

THE ATHENÆUM FOR GERMANY and EASTERN EUROPE.—Mr. LUDWIG DENICKE, of Leipzig, begs to announce that he has made arrangements for a weekly supply of THE ATHENÆUM JOURNAL. The subscription will be 1s. thaler for three months; 2 thalers for six months; and 4 for twelve. Issued at Leipzig on Thursday.

Orders to be sent direct to LUDWIG DENICKE, Leipzig, Germany.

* German Advertisements for the ATHENÆUM Journal also received by LUDWIG DENICKE, as above.

LITERARY.—A Gentleman, who is on the eve of relinquishing the Editorship of a Monthly Magazine, will be glad to meet with an ENGAGEMENT of a similar character.—Address G. W., 28, Brunswick-terrace, Camberwell.

LITERARY.—A Learned and Experienced AUTHOR is ready to SUPPLY Pamphlets, Lectures, Leaders, Translations, and Confidential Literary Assistance, on a wide range of subjects.—Address D. C. L., 35, Museum-street, W.C.

LITERARY.—A Gentleman, experienced in Literature, formerly Editor of a Magazine, will WRITE Reviews and Articles on General Subjects, revise Papers, execute Translations from Greek, Latin and French, &c.—Address A. A., 60, Clarendon-road, Notting-hill, W.

TO THE LITERARY.—A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER, aged 24, seeks an ENGAGEMENT as amanuensis, Reader, or Private Secretary. Is accustomed to, and writes expeditiously in a clear, bold hand at dictation or otherwise. Unexceptionable references.—Address 12s, care of Brampton & Lake, 21, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

AN AGRICULTURAL EDITOR WANTED for a WEEKLY JOURNAL. A Gentleman who combines a practical knowledge of Farming Operations with the ordinary routine of an Editor's Duties will be liberally treated with. The salary will not be less than 300l., rising annually.—Address Burton, care of Mr. G. Street, 20, Cornhill, London.

PRESS.—PARTNERSHIP WANTED by a Gentleman of considerable Experience as Editor and General Manager. A liberal sum will be given for a SHARE in a Profitable and Old-established County NEWSPAPER.—Address, in mutual confidence, Mr. R. WATTS, 33, Fleet-street, London.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S NEW TRAVELS.—In consequence of the time required for the preparation of the MAP, the Publication of DR. LIVINGSTONE'S NARRATIVE OF THE JAMBEI and its TRIBUTARIES POSTPONED until the Autumn.—JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

NOTICE.—THE AMERICAN JOE MILLER, a New Edition, greatly enlarged, and carefully revised, will be ready at all the Booksellers, in a few days, and will contain many additional Jokes of the late President Lincoln.—ADAMS & FRANCIS, 50, Fleet-street, E.C.

NOTICE.—JERSEY.—PAYNE'S GOSSIP.—ING GUIDE will be ready in a few days.—ADAMS & FRANCIS, 50, Fleet-street, E.C.

EXCHANGE.—A Young German Lady, who wishes to learn English, would be glad to enter a GOOD FAMILY, in exchange for a Young Lady wishing to reside for a time in Germany. Or she would be willing to devote a few hours a day in teaching German, for which she would expect to be treated as a member of the family. References given and required.—Address L. H. Post-Office, Workshop, Notte.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—The Parents of a Youth, aged 10, desire to place him with a Gentleman in the Country who takes up more than six Pupils.—Address A. E. P., care of Mr. Moulton, Law Stationer, Chancery-lane, London.

TO TEACHERS OF SCIENCE.—A RESIDENT MASTER is REQUIRED where there is a large and well-furnished Laboratory. Also, a MATHEMATICAL MASTER.—Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, the Rev. ARTHUR RICE, Chester.

A GENTLEMAN IS REQUIRED as a RESIDENT MASTER in the COLLEGE, Chester. Mathematical knowledge essential. Also, a MASTER to TEACH SCIENCE, especially Chemistry.—Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, the Rev. ARTHUR RICE, Chester.

WANTED an Experienced ASSISTANT, with a knowledge of Engraving and Drawings.—Apply, by letter, to THOMAS ASKEW & SONS, Exchange-street, Manchester.

A GRADUATE OF CAMBRIDGE, a Wrangler and Classical Scholar, experienced in Tuition wishes to devote a few hours in the Evening to PREPARING PUPILS for the Universities, Military, Civil Services, &c.—Address E. R., 21, Osnaburg-street, Regent's Park, N.W.

KING'S COLLEGE LECTURES on the ART of PUBLIC READING.—The Rev. ALEX. J. D. DORSET is willing to REPEAT this Course at Colleges and Schools. See ARREST of June 10, for Syllabus and Terms.

EDUCATION.—Mr. WM. WATSON, of University College, B.A. of the University of London, begs to inform his Friends and former Pupils that his SCHOOL will be OPENED, at 4, Wellington-terrace, London-road, Reading, on the 29th of SEPTEMBER NEXT.—Prospectus, testimonials and references forwarded on application to Mr. WATSON, 6, Exeter-square, London, N.W.

WOOD ENGRAVING.—Mr. GILKES, Draughtsman and Engraver on Wood, respectfully announces his REMOVAL from Essex-street to 2, BEDFORD-Road, LONDON, W.C.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—WANTED, the PRINTING of a NEWSPAPER OF POLITICAL, by an Experienced Printer. Will turn out any quantity of work.—J. WELCH, Printer, 24, Houghton-street, W.C.



CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER.—FOR SALE, by Private Contract, the Copyright, Goodwill, Plant, Type, Steam-Printing Machine, &c., of an Old and Well Established COUNTY NEWSPAPER, of Conservative Politics, in a South-Middlesex County, and having an extensive circulation in that and the adjoining Counties. There is also a profitable private Printing Business connected with the Concern.—Apply to **WILLIAM MUNDAY, Esq., Solicitor**, 8, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

HODDSDON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HERTS.—Fifty-seven Pupils have been sent up for the various Examinations since Christmas 1863, of whom Fifty-six, the largest percentage of any School in England, have passed several with High Honours. References are permitted to Officers of the Army and to Parents whose sons have passed.—For Prospectuses and Particulars, apply to the Principals, Messrs. HAZWOOD & LUTON.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of ENGLISH and FOREIGN GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France and Germany. No charge to Principals.

THE REV. THOMAS FORD FENN, Trinity College, Cambridge, can accommodate ONE or TWO more PUPILS under Thirteen, to PREPARE for the Public Schools and Naval Examinations. The house is very commodious, standing in beautiful grounds, in one of the most healthy parishes in the County, and sheltered from the cold. The number is limited to Eight. Boys have been prepared for Harrow, Marlborough, Radley, &c. Address, care of W. E. Dalton, Esq., Cockspur-street, Chancery Lane, to whom, or to the following, Reference may be made—Rev. G. Prothero, Wimpoleham Rectory, I. W. Rev. J. F. Park, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

DR. ALTSCHUL TEACHES ITALIAN thro' French, French, German, English, SPANISH thro' French, German, Italian, English, FRENCH thro' German, Italian, Spanish, English, GERMAN thro' Italian, Spanish, French, English, ENGLISH thro' German, Italian, Spanish, French.

No Extra Charge for the Tuition of several Languages.

DO YOU TRAVEL?—Practice better than Theory.—**DR. ALTSCHUL**, Professor of ELOCUTION and of SPANISH, ITALIAN, GERMAN, FRENCH, teaches TWO Languages (one through the medium of another) on the same terms as one, and the other in his own language. Each Language spoken in his Private Lessons and Classes. Prepares for Army and C.S. EXAMINATIONS.—Note. Dr. A. ensegne très-promptement l'Anglais par les langues étrangères.—4, Old-Bond-street, W.

DRAWING AND SKETCHING.—LADIES' MORNING CLASSES, 4, Fitzroy-square.—**MR. BENJAMIN GREEN**, Member of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters, RECEIVES SIX LADIES, twice a week, for Instruction in Drawing and Painting, Model Drawing and Perspective.—Particulars forwarded.

DRAWING MODELS.—Benjamin R. Green's Rustic Drawing Models, from 2s. 6d. to 10s. in Sets of Six, 12s.; Folding Drawing Models, from 7s. 6d. (Cottages, Bridges, &c.)—Supplied by all Artists' Colourmen; and by the Designer, 4, Fitzroy-square. Lists of prices forwarded.

THE TURNER PICTURES in the NATIONAL GALLERY, photographed by THOMAS THOMSON, mounted on fine cardboard. Size of Photo, 14 in. by 10 in. Also Coloured in Water Colours.

Coloured Copies from the Works of MEISSONNIER, MAC-LINE, CLARKSON STANFIELD, WM. HUNT, H. LE JEUNE, &c. &c.

Photographs of THORWALDSEN'S BAS-RELIEFS. The Store of the National Gallery, 22, Soho-square. A. MARJES, Son & Co. 23 and 25, Soho-square, London. s. Catalogues free on receipt of postage-stamp.

HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTICE for TRANSFER.—A good Consulting and part General Practice in an important County Town can be TRANSFERRED to a well-educated Gentleman of undoubted character and fitted to move in good society. To a recent Convert to the Homoeopathic System the above affords an excellent opportunity for entering Practice, as the present Practitioner would arrange to remain until the successor was fully instructed as well as introduced. The receipts for many years have been considerable—about 1,200 a year, without Midwifery or Child Surgery. A fair pecuniary will be expected.—Address S. S. C., care of Messrs. Reeves & Turner, Temple Bar, W.C.

SECOND-HAND PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES.—A large Assortment of FIRST-CLASS LENSES, both for Views and Portraits, by Ross, Dallmeier, and other celebrated makers. TO BE SOLD exceedingly cheap at C. BAKER'S, 243 and 244, High Holborn (opposite Day & Martin).—Lists, with full particulars of same, free by post.

SECOND-HAND ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES.—C. BAKER, 243 and 244, High Holborn, begs to call the attention of Scientific Gentlemen to his extensive STOCK of very superior SECOND-HAND TELESCOPES, by Ross, Dallmeier, Cooke, Fraunhofer, and other celebrated makers.—Lists, with full descriptions of same, free by post. Established 1766 (opposite Day & Martin's).

44 10s. PER CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK.
THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY are now issuing this Stock. Applications to be made to **J. B. OWEN, Secretary**, Whitegate Terrace, June 13, 1865.

GRAND MODERN PICTURE.—For Private Sale, under peculiar circumstances, a highly-important and most interesting Picture, by one of the foremost of Modern Artists.—Inquire, by letter, addressed to E. A., 40, Whitechapel-street, Cavendish-square.

IMPORTANT TO BOILER OWNERS.—The attention of Owners of Steam Boilers is called to SMITH'S PATENT FUSIBLE PLUG, as used in Her Majesty's Mint and by a great number of large Firms. This Plug is the exclusive property of the National Fire Insurance Company, Limited, who undertake periodical inspection and ensure to the extent of 1,000 on each Boiler, with a reduction of 10 per cent. on the premiums, where their Plug is used.
14, Cannon-street, London. J. H. TILLY, Secretary.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a small PUBLISHING BUSINESS in Paternoster-row, with Copyright, Stereotype-Plates, Wood-Blocks and Stock in quire and bound. The premises held under an agreement. Immediate possession may be had.—For particulars address to A.B., at Messrs. Hamilton & Co., No. 22, Paternoster-row.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, an Old-Established Business in the above line, and situated in the great leading thoroughfare, and doing a very large and extensive trade, which might be greatly increased. The premises are large and complete in every respect and not to be equalled by any in London (or an active partner would be taken).—For further particulars apply to Mr. J. C. STEVENS, Auctioneer and Agent for the Sale of Scientific Property, 36, King-street, Covent-garden.

Sales by Auction
Natural History Sale.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 36, King-street, Covent-garden, on TUESDAY, June 20, at half-past 12 precisely, a SMALL MUSEUM, removed from Chatham, consisting of Stuffed Birds, Insects, Reptiles, Shells and Books, also some rare British, African and Brazilian Birds.

On view the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Consignment of Works of Art from the Continent.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 36, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, June 23, at half-past 12 precisely, an IMPORTATION OF WORKS OF ART, from France, consisting of most of the different varieties of China, Wedgwood, Ornamental and Antique Bronzes, Louis XVI. Furniture, and a variety of other interesting Objects.

On view the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

The Valuable Library of DENIS FLORENCE MAC-CARTHY, Esq., including that of the late GILBERT A. BECKETT, Esq.

MESSRS.

SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 31, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.), on TUESDAY, June 21, at 1 o'clock precisely, the LIBRARY of DENIS FLORENCE MAC-CARTHY, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, and late Professor of Poetry in the Catholic University of Ireland, including the LIBRARY of the late GILBERT A. BECKETT, Esq., comprising the most Popular Works in English and Spanish Literature, Transactions of the Irish Archaeological and Antiquarian Societies, &c. &c. Illustrated Works, among which is a Copy of "España Artistica y Monumental," 3 vols.—also a few Scarce and Curious Books on Irish History, English Poetry, &c.

May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had; if in the country, on receipt of two stamps.

Library of Illustrated Books, Engravings, Drawings, including a powerful example by S. Prout, the property of JOHN BACON, R.A., deceased. And the Collection of Pictures, Engravings and Drawings formed by M. A. VENUA, Esq.

MESSRS.

SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works of Art, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on WEDNESDAY, June 22, and following day, at 1 o'clock precisely, the LIBRARY of ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, Engravings, Water-Colour Drawings, including a powerful example by S. Prout, the property of JOHN BACON, R.A., deceased, and the Collection of Pictures, Engravings and Drawings formed by M. A. VENUA, Esq., comprising Ancient and Modern Engravings of the different Schools, Painters' Etchings, British and Foreign Portraits. The Drawings include specimens by S. Prout, Rigaud, Parmegiano, John Bacon, B. West and other artists.

May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had; if by post on receipt of two stamps.

First Portion of the Library of THOMAS WILLEMENT, Esq., F.S.A., Author of several well-known Works on Heraldry.

MESSRS.

SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on THURSDAY, June 23, and two following days, the FIRST PORTION of the Valuable LIBRARY of THOMAS WILLEMENT, Esq., F.S.A.; comprising Rare Works on Heraldry, English and Foreign—Important Volumes, containing beautiful Drawings of Coats-of-Arms, finely embossed in their proper colours—Valuable Works on Topography, Family History, Archaeology, and other Branches of Literature—Rare Books, illustrated with Early Wood-Engravings—and many other Articles of interest to the Collector and Amateur.

May be viewed two days prior; Catalogues free by post on receipt of four stamps.

Library of a Gentleman deceased.

MESSRS.

SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE, Auctioneers of Literary Property, and Works connected with the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on SATURDAY, June 24, at half-past 12 precisely, the VALUABLE LIBRARY of a GENTLEMAN deceased, consisting of the best Works on Architecture—some fine Books of Prints—Antiquarian and Archaeological Publications, &c.

May be viewed two days previous, and Catalogues had.

Valuable Collection of Greek and Roman Coins, formed by a deceased Nobleman.

MESSRS.

SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE, Auctioneers of Literary Property and Works illustrative of the Fine Arts, will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 (late 31, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.), on TUESDAY, June 21, and following day, at 1 o'clock precisely, GREEK and ROMAN COINS, formed by a Nobleman of great literary and artistic taste (deceased). This Cabinet comprises, amongst other rarities, a Tetradrachm of Ptolemy II. of Egypt; a Didrachm of Rhacorus; Unique Coins of Aspidus, Rhacorus IV., and others; above One Hundred Roman Aurei, among which are noticeable some of Constantine Augustus, Antonin Pius, Aurelian, Nerva, Faustina Senior, Petronius Maximus, and Galia Placidia; Brass Medallions of Constantinople about the period of Constantine the Great, &c. To which is added a fine Cabinet of the most valuable of the "handful large paper copies" of Brunet's recent edition of his valuable "Manuel de Librairie."

May be viewed two days prior, and Catalogues sent free by post on receipt of two stamps.

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LITERATURE

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WHEN a good subject falls into competent hands, it is an excellent thing for the subject, the author, and for the public also. This has happened in the case of the volume of which Mr. Staunton is partly the compiler and partly the writer. He has told nearly all that is worth telling of eleven endowed schools, and, by way of appendix, he has added interesting accounts of the four chief modern proprietary schools, Cheltenham, Marlborough, Rossall and Wellington. If to these he had only added Durham and Ipswich, his chronicle and record would have been complete.

Mr. Staunton's plan is to give an historical chapter on each school; then follows one entitled 'Statistical and Miscellaneous,' and this is succeeded by a record of the distinguished scholars who have sprung from or been connected with each foundation. Past history is very fully treated, present history succinctly detailed, and future history shadowed out in reference to the reports and recommendations of those very useful and troublesome personages, the members of the Royal (and reforming) Commission. The book, therefore, is as full of solid matter as of gossiping narrative and pleasant anecdote. It would be impossible that a volume of five hundred pages should be free from all errors, exclusive of those rectified in a list of "errata"; but, as far as our own knowledge and experience extend, the work has very few blemishes indeed of this nature. They consist in little mis-statements that almost any reader may correct, and in little omissions which many readers will be able to supply. For instance, the author is wrong when he states that Major André, an old Paulian, was "shot as a spy," for the poor young fellow was hanged; and when the author registers among illustrious Westminsters the name of Nicholas Rowe, the author of 'The Fair Penitent,' he should have added that of another Westminster, Barton Booth, who was Betterton's noblest successor in the part of Horatio.

There are two points on which Mr. Staunton speaks out with praiseworthy force and eloquence, and he finds support and authority from the Reports of the Royal Commissioners as well as from the general voice. Those points are "fagging" and "flogging." The former is not now marked by the brutal degradation which once distinguished it, except, perhaps, at Eton; but there has been amendment even here, where the cruelty and humiliation of the system have never been properly known to the masters themselves. Young Eton fags have, in their day, lived under a reign of terror the horrors of which the worst victim of them dared not betray. Then, with regard to flogging, according to the fashion from which none of the great schools have altogether departed, in that, too, there has been some amelioration; it is less frequently and less cruelly administered than of old; but a form of correction which brutalizes and humiliates both parties concerned should be reformed altogether. At Shrewsbury, the rule is, that the floggings shall not exceed six in number in the same half-year. The seventh great offender may go beyond his pre-

decessors in naughtiness, but he undergoes a milder penalty. At Merchant Taylors', the punishments are not administered exclusively by the head-master—"the cane is employed" by the under-masters; while at Harrow the monitors, or senior boys, are empowered to punish the juniors, not only by impositions, extra fagging, and reprimand, but by caning, and, when the monitors deem it necessary, by a "public whipping"—that is, in presence of the whole school.

At Winchester, where ancient and modern history is not systematically taught, the study of French and German is compulsory; the same study is at least encouraged at Rugby; at most of the other schools it is permitted rather than cultivated. At all the schools, less value is attached to a knowledge of the living than to that of two of the dead languages. At Merchant Taylors' alone is the study of Hebrew stimulated by especial rewards and prizes.

It is worth our while to profit by the wisdom of Bacon, when considering the question of modern foreign languages as forming part of the education of a gentleman. Bacon remarked that a man went to school, and not to travel, when he entered any foreign country without some previously acquired knowledge of the language spoken there. One modern senator, at least, holds a very different opinion; and he very recently, before a committee of the House of Commons, deposed that he had never learnt French himself, that his boys at Eton had never learnt French, that they were nothing the worse for their ignorance, and that a knowledge of modern languages was less necessary than ever to an Englishman abroad, as all the waiters in foreign hotels could speak English! This was deposing, in other words, that foreign waiters were better taught than some of our English gentlemen. Nevertheless, this senator's view of the case has found supporters in smart but shallow writers in old Tory magazines. In one of these periodicals it was gravely stated that a faculty of acquiring modern languages was one which belonged only to fools—a statement which increases our respect for the latter, as they are evidently not such fools as people once took them to be. Marlborough and Wellington possessed peculiar advantages from their knowledge of French, and Charles the Fifth, who spoke even more languages than those of the various nations over which he ruled, gave but expression to his own experience when he declared that the man of many languages was so many times more a man.

When Cato, at more than eighty years of age, devoted himself to learning Greek, the old scholar tried to master a modern language. When Lord Lyndhurst, at the same advanced age, returned to the study of Greek, the old Chancellor tried to recover the mastery of an ancient tongue. Both men had a faculty for learning, and assuredly neither of them was a fool. A young Roman gentleman was taught Greek, as a young English gentleman *should* be taught French and German as well as Greek and Latin. When the Rabbis cursed the fathers who allowed their sons to acquire Greek, they did so, not out of dislike to the language, but from political and religious motives. Eton authorities seem to have the same aversion to French as the Rabbis had to Greek, without the same apparent grounds to support them. French is not forbidden at Eton, but it is discouraged. Boys may study it; but they must sacrifice their play-hours for that purpose. However complete a knowledge of the literature of the language they might obtain, their success reckons for nothing in their school position. The instructor (he has some-

times, we believe, been an Englishman) has no position at all, and it is matter for wonder that, under such circumstances, any Eton boy ever acquired confidence enough to exchange half-a-dozen words of salutation with the French teacher of dancing at Eton, M. Venua, who, throughout his long career, *would* speak his own language to all pupils who showed the slightest power to comprehend him.

Some of the cleverest of Englishmen have passed for "stupid" in France when they have tried to express themselves in a language the idiom of which they have not grasped, the grammatical rules of which they have failed to retain, and the sounds of which they had ears to hear, yet have not heard. No foreigner in France is at such miserable disadvantage as the ill-instructed Englishman, who is ignorant even of his deficiencies. The memory of every Englishman who has lived long enough in France to have acquired a perfect familiarity with the language must be able to supply him with recollections of how he has winced and blushed for some of his countrymen. On the other hand, some of our statesmen have spoken French with all the grace and fluency of a native. At the head of these, we may notice Lord Granville, who is, indeed, to the manner born. In old times, if not in the present, a knowledge of English grammar in its simple form of orthography, was neglected for the more perfect cultivation of a tongue that was no longer spoken. When Pulteney won a guinea from Walpole by backing his version of a passage from Horace which Walpole had incorrectly quoted, the winner wrapped it up in paper, in which he had written his express wish that it should be preserved as an "*heir-loom*!" But Westminster was no more ashamed of Pulteney for this once common error of ill-spelling than of Heale, who wrote a treatise, in which he professed to demonstrate that it was lawful for husbands to beat their wives!

A sacred regard for truth and a spirit above all sham and subterfuge belong to the character of a gentleman. Some practice adverse to this regard and spirit is, however, active in one or two schools. At Eton a boy is forbidden to go beyond bounds on pain of a flogging if detected by a master. But every boy goes beyond bounds and is constantly seen by a master, yet the former escapes by "shirking." He pretends to hide, the master pretends not to see, and by this little lie put into action practical encouragement is given to a transgression which is formally prohibited. At Christ's Hospital, one long-honoured "sham" has happily died out. There was one ward to which the company at the public suppers used to be admitted. From the sides of the beds the coarse and dirty towels were on these occasions removed and fine linen napkins hung up in their place, as if they were for the boys' use. The boys, says Leigh Hunt, "saw those *white lies* hanging before them, a conscious imposition," and he confesses the dread he felt lest visitors should bluntly ask him if he and his fellows ever employed such dainty appendages to the toilette.

Among the attractive portions of Mr. Staunton's volume may be noticed the illustrations of old customs. Here is one anent the Charter House:—

"In former times there was a curious custom of the School termed 'pulling-in,' by which the lower boys manifested their opinion of the seniors in a rough but very intelligible fashion. One day in the year the fags, like the slaves in Rome, had freedom, and held a kind of saturnalia. On this privileged occasion they used to seize the upper boys one by one and drag them from the playground into the Schoolroom, and accordingly as the victim was popular or the reverse he was

either cheered and mildly treated, or was hooted, groaned at, and sometimes soundly cuffed. The day selected was Good Friday; and, although the practice was nominally forbidden, the officials for many years took no measures to prevent it. One ill-omened day, however, when the sport was at the best, 'the Doctor' was espied approaching the scene of battle. A general *se saute qui peut* ensued; and in the hurry of flight a meek and quiet lad (the Hon. Mr. Howard), who happened to be seated on some steps, was crushed so dreadfully that, to the grief of the whole school, he shortly after died. 'Pulling-in' was thenceforth sternly interdicted. * * Another custom no longer tolerated was that of 'boxing,' as it was named. On Sundays Charter-house Square used to be a favourite resort of city tradesmen and their families; and the great delight of the boys was to inveigle some of them within the sacred precincts of the Green. When any had been thus entrapped, all the entrances were immediately fastened, and the unlucky prisoners were baited and ridiculed till the sport often turned to earnest, and ended in a general battle. On these occasions, it is right to add, the female visitors were never molested—unless by an excess of gallantry."

How Parr left Harrow is thus narrated:—

"On the death of Dr. Sumner, Parr became a candidate for the Head Mastership, in opposition to Dr. Benjamin Heath, founding his claims on being born in the town, educated in the School, and for many years one of the Assistants. The boys unanimously petitioned the Governors in favour of Parr, entreating that Harrow 'might be no longer considered as a mere appendix to Eton.' The Governors, however, elected Dr. Heath, whereupon the whole School broke at once into rebellion, assailed the Governors with showers of stones, which shattered the windows of the hotel where they were assembled, destroyed the carriage of one of their body, and but for the exertions of Mr. Roderick, a popular Assistant, and one of Parr's most devoted adherents, would have done still more mischief. Finally, Parr threw up his appointment, and, accompanied by about forty of the young rebels as pupils, withdrew to Stanmore, a village near to Harrow, where for several years he kept up a rival establishment on his own account."

Rugby still cherishes the memory of its "great rebellion of 1797." It was caused by a decree of Dr. Ingles that the boys who had broken a tradesman's windows, in revenge for a flogging which one of the lads had incurred through the tradesman's fault, should pay for the damage:—

"The bolder spirits protested in a round-robin, that they should not. The Doctor threatened severe measures, and the boys replied by affixing a petard to his school-door and blowing it off the hinges. On the following morning, the school-bell rang out what was known to be the tocsin of war. The benches, desks, and wainscotings were torn down from the several Schools and burnt in the middle of the Close. Personal violence was threatened against the Master himself—the 'Black Tyger,' as he was irreverently called. Matters, indeed, at length became so alarming that the military, in the form of a recruiting party, was called in to restore order. The result, when peace was re-established, was that some of the rebels were expelled and some were flogged."

As a handbook to our great schools, Mr. Staunton's volume will have a wide class of readers.

The Life of John Clare. By Frederick Martin. (Macmillan & Co.)

It has been said, and not thoughtlessly, that the saddest sight our world has to show is the acute bodily suffering of a child. This, however, is outdone in melancholy by the distemperature of poets; and should these be placed by Fortune in lowly circumstances, the tragedy becomes deep in proportion as the glimpses of emancipation and fame have been flattering.

There is nothing which the wise and righteous should more earnestly take to heart than the duty they owe to those in the humbler classes of society who possess the fatal gift of imagination. There has been nothing more frivolously misunderstood or more perversely neglected. Betwixt the vanity of patronage and the suggestions to discontent which so insidiously haunt the dreams and beset the ear of the sensitive and tender, the poet "born in the ranks" stands a poor chance of reaping any enjoyment from the very attributes and pursuits which exalt him above the stolid and the sordid. Seldom has this depressing truth been set forth more clearly than in these memorials of the Northamptonshire peasant before us. They have been planned and executed, we doubt not, with every desire to vindicate the man of genius,—to claim for him, if not substantial beneficence, a kind and liberal construction on the part of those endowed with the good things of life; but the tone is more morbid than many—one that we can never hear without earnest protest, for the sake of those who are to come, who may be born into struggle with poverty, disease and failure, and to whose trials it is a bitter cruelty to add the gnawing pangs of suspicion and jealousy. The inequality of the lot is not remedied by a perpetual dwelling on its features of neglect and injustice,—by a perpetual representation that every hope deferred, every chance denied, is a case of cold-hearted persecution,—by a perpetual shutting out of sight of the great truth, that dreams, faculties, aspirations, come what may of them in the result of fortune and distinction, are in themselves blessings and privileges—in themselves bear the incitement for their possessors to live nobly, and to labour patiently. It is not Utopian, it is not pharisaical,—least of all, we hope, is it making words pass for deeds,—to bid the children of Poetry be strong—to tell them of the health, not disease, attached to their inheritance,—in place of ringing the old cuckoo chime, and beating the old muffled drum, the crape round about which (always theatrical) has become, in these days of improved light, faded and threadbare.

Among what may be called the peasant poets of Great Britain, John Clare stands in the first rank;—before Bloomfield, behind Burns, but by the side of Hogg, though he was less wide in his range of subject, and incapable of such flights of fancy as 'Kilmeny' and 'The Witch of Fife.' In painting the minute aspects of nature, Clare was almost as choice and as happy in his management of form and use of colour as Wordsworth himself,—or as Crabbe, in those exquisitely faithful delineations of the level midland scenery which he knew; every touch and tint and fibre of whose beauty he could draw out, making the thing pictured an excellent and poetical work of Art. When we read 'Great Expectations,' it was pointed out how, without an alp, or a cataract, or an earthquake, or the ocean in storm, a real artist could fascinate by recourse to the simplest materials. There is as much poetry in one of Ruysdael's *Dune* landscapes, as in his 'Castle Bentheim,' or 'Jews' Burying-ground,'—and Crome's 'Mousehold Heath,' in the South Kensington Gallery, will retain many an eye that has become tired of Turner's most wondrous trick of light and shade, and accumulation of magnificent and picturesque objects. But with this inborn, inbred instinct and technical skill at minute description, the poetry of Clare's life appears to have begun, continued, and ended. He was unfortunate, no doubt, in his parentage; but Nature, we suspect, did not make him amiable or gracious, while she endowed him with appetites and passions

dangerous in their strength. For the poet that he was, there was an unusual weight of coarse clod in his composition, not to be disguised even by the defensive adroitness of his admirer, who deals about blame freely to every one else, with a munificent amount of pity for every mistake and aberration made by his hero. This is neither just nor generous to either the lords or the commoners who figure in the story.

The incidents of Clare's life are not numerous, nor of a quality which calls for the recital of the story in a condensed form. From the moment when he was born until that of his death, his career was one of painful difficulty; his struggles to get at such expressive power as the humblest cultivation afforded him (beyond this he never passed) were thwarted by the stupid want of sympathy of those about him, who, could they have recognized a poet when they met him, did not discern one in Clare. Further, he was impeded by the sensual indulgences to which an uneducated man of sanguine temperament and some imagination is peculiarly liable. He was awkward at every art of rising in the world; but the better desire of amending what was crude and unrefined in him, so as to make him a worthy companion of those who found out his genius, and drew him from his retirement to take place among them, seems to have had in him a feeble existence. When he was brought forward by the knot of gifted and original men who were associated in producing the *London Magazine*, and shown the wonders of this Babylon (not the least of which, to every one having a modest yet appreciative spirit, is the society of its wits, poets, artists), Clare was uncouth, and scared rather than enchanted,—mightily taken with the women in the streets and the French actresses at the Tottenham Street Theatre,—delighting to roam about and drink in obscure haunts with Ripplingille the painter. He was an unmanageable, inconvenient Lion,—howbeit, not adverse to some of a Lion's privileges enjoyed in a clumsy way. For instance, having been produced and patronized by Mrs. Emmerson, whose name as a woman of letters has already passed out of the record of the coteries, possibly with some muddy notion of imitating the sickly love-making of Burns to Clarinda, he seems to have assailed that lady with protestations and declarations such as could only be allowed to pass for a single moment by the compassion of a superior person for one of an inferior order. In brief, self-knowledge and power to arrange the common affairs of life were utterly wanting to Clare. This is more to be lamented than wondered at; for only one course and close to such a career is possible. Patrons and friends who have been fiercest and most enthusiastic at the outset will fall away and weary of those very unworlly peculiarities which, for an hour, were found so racy and attractive. The public demands more from one who has proved himself an artist of promise than a repetition of evolutions, however graceful, within one and the same narrow circle. There is no alternative for the ill-starred, mis-handled man of genius, who is sure to become prouder as the calamities of life close around him, and his sense of having been treated capriciously sharpens. The poet can hardly fail to become a pensioner. Aggravated by want at home (the consequences of an improvident marriage), and disappointment at being unable to sustain the position his early productions had won for him, the mind of John Clare gave way.

He was placed, by the mediation of his literary friends, in a private establishment for the insane; but, with some confused hope of getting back to the old haunts and homes and loves

which had set him singing, he made his escape from it. There is nothing in his poems, nothing in any novel, more rueful, more full of the tragedy which is too deep for tears, than the rambling, wretched journal in which the mistily recollected incidents of his flight are jotted down. We will only sadden our readers with two pages:—

"July 24th, 1841.—Returned home out of Essex, and found no Mary. Her and her family are nothing to me now, though she herself was once the dearest of all. And how can I forget! (After this entry begins what is headed the 'Journal')—July 18, 1841, Sunday.—Felt very melancholy. Went for a walk in the forest in the afternoon. Fell in with some gypsies, one of whom offered to assist in my escape from the madhouse by hiding me in his camp, to which I almost agreed. But I told him I had no money to start with; but if he would do so, I would promise him fifty pounds, and he agreed to do so before Saturday. On Friday I went again, but he did not seem so willing, so I said little about it. On Sunday I went and they were all gone. An old wide-a-wake hat and an old straw bonnet, of the plum-pudding sort, was left behind, and I put the hat in my pocket, thinking it might be useful for another opportunity. As good luck would have it, it turned out to be so. July 19, Monday.—Did nothing. July 20, Tuesday.—Reconnitred the road the gypsy had taken, and found it a legible (!) one to make a movement; and having only honest courage and myself in the army, I led the way and my troops soon followed. But being careless in mapping down the road as the gypsy told me, I missed the lane to Enfield Town, and was going down Enfield Highway, till I passed the 'Labour-in-vain' public-house, where a person who came out of the door told me the way. I walked down the lane gently, and was soon in Enfield Town, and by and by on the great York Road, where it was all plain sailing. Steering ahead, meeting no enemy and fearing none, I reached Stevenage, where, being night, I got over a gate, and crossed the corner of a green paddock. Seeing a pond or hollow in the corner, I was forced to stay off a respectable distance to keep from falling into it. My legs were nearly knocked up and began to stagger. I scaled over some old rotten palings into the yard, and then had higher palings to clamber over, to get into the shed or hovel; which I did with difficulty, being rather weak. To my good luck, I found some trusses of clover piled up, about six or more feet square, which I gladly mounted and slept on. There were some drags in the hovel, on which I could have reposed had I not found a better bed. I slept soundly, but had a very uneasy dream. I thought my first wife lay on my left arm, and somebody took her away from my side, which made me wake up rather unhappy. I thought as I awoke somebody said 'Mary'; but nobody was near. I lay down with my head towards the north, to show myself the steering-point in the morning. July 21.—Daylight was looking in on every side, and fearing my garrison might be taken by storm, and myself be made prisoner, I left my lodging by the way I got in, and thanked God for His kindness in procuring it. For anything in a famine is better than nothing, and any place that giveth the weary rest is a blessing. I gained the North Road again, and steered due north. On the left hand side, the road under the bank was like a cave; I saw a man and boy coiled up asleep, whom I hailed, and they awoke to tell me the name of the next village. Somewhere on the London side, near the 'Plough' public-house, a man passed me on horseback, in a slop frock, and said, 'Here's another of the broken-down haymakers,' and threw me a penny to get a half pint of beer, which I picked up, and thanked him for, and when I got to the 'Plough,' I called for a half pint and drank it. I got a rest, and escaped a very heavy shower in the bargain, by having a shelter till it was over. Afterwards I would have begged a penny of two drovers, but they were very saucy; so I begged no more of anybody."

Clare did get back to Northamptonshire, and

was placed again in a lunatic asylum, where the last score of years of his life was passed, it is to be hoped not altogether in restraint and discomfort. The sad tale came to its close not many months ago.

How far the content and happiness of such a life might have been better ordered, were sounder principles in the ascendant with regard to the responsibilities of Genius and Society, is a question again to be urged in closing our notice of this mournful book. It is Mr. Martin's fault that we are pressing in its repetition—the fault of the conventionally picturesque and false light in which he has set his subject. He has made mis-statements and overlooked facts in his determination to exhibit a pitiful history. He is wrong, for instance, when he says that poor Clare's last volume, 'The Rural Muse,' published in 1835, received neither notice nor justice from the press. Of this a reference to the *Athenæum* will convince him. He is unacquainted probably with the excellent and genial notice of the Northamptonshire Peasant and his poems, published by Miss Mitford (1852) in her 'Recollections of a Literary Life.'

A Selection from the Works of Frederick Locker.

With Illustrations by Richard Doyle. (Moxon & Co.)

THIS selection forms the third volume of "Moxon's Miniature Poets,"—a series in which Mr. Locker follows Mr. Tennyson and Mr. Browning, and thus gains a prominence which demands a close examination of his merits. Though the book before us is called "A Selection," and includes some pieces before published in 'London Lyrics,' a large portion of it, if we mistake not, is new. To 'London Lyrics' fell the honour, rare to poetical ventures in these days, of a second edition. Mr. Locker had hit the taste of that large class which rejoices in its worldly wisdom, and which, when it stoops to poetry, likes to feel that it is above "that sort of thing," and that it only drinks the waters of Hippocrene as it might those of a fashionable Spa, for the sake of recreation and good company. For Mr. Locker, though he has a vein of real feeling, seems always on his guard lest it should betray him into enthusiasm. His scenes are generally laid amidst prosaic surroundings,—so that the moment he verges upon earnestness and beauty he can at once dispel them by commonplace. When he kindles the glow of fancy or feeling, he is ever ready to tell us that it is no divine light after all,—a mere pageant illumination of gas or oil, which will resolve itself in the morning into a metal framework and glass lamps.

A few references to the book will point our remarks. Mr. Locker has evidently felt the pathos that belongs to the mutability of life. This theme, grave and touching, if not sad, is the one to which he most frequently recurs, and for which he provides his funniest illustrations. He revisits in after years his country home, and sings to us, in punning verse, of the changes of time and the decay of youth:—

The thatch is slate, the plaster bricks,
The trees have cut their ancient sticks,
Or else the sticks are stunted;
I'm sure these thistles once grew figs,
These geese were swans, and once these pigs
More musically grunted.

Where early reapers whistled, shrill
A whistle may be noted still,—
The locomotive's ravings.
New custom never want begets,—
My bank of early violets
Is now a bank for savings!

Disappointed love, again, we should hardly fancy to be a comical emotion. It has wrung from less equable poets than Mr. Locker some of their best-remembered strains,—strains in which human grief taxed for its expression the

liveliest images of nature. It is far from Mr. Locker, however, to make his plaint to groves or streams, or to borrow from them symbols of his woe. He prefers to moralize upon his lost or fickle "Pamela" in a room of the "Angel Inn." He satirizes the transiency of affection by observing that the very decanter, from which he had years ago poured a libation to it, lasts the longer of the two. He examines the name of the fair one which he had formerly scratched on the cracked pane of glass, and tells us that the frail tablet has survived the love which it commemorated. The season of courtship recalls to him a long-past day when he had the felicity of re-tying the sandal of a coquettish damsel in a stubble field; and he illustrates the flight of "love's young dream," and the degradation of his charmer into a prosaic reality, by recording that she is now "Mrs. Smith," and that, when she walks in long grass, she prudently "wears balmorals." *A propos de botes*—which for once is *à propos*—he has also an ode entitled 'To my Mistress's Boots,' which would be complete in its way if it supplied the name of the maker, and appeased public curiosity by clearly stating whether they were made for laces or with elastic sides. Now and then we light upon passages, the underlying pathos of which makes its way even through the half-mocking style. Here, for instance, are some lines from the 'Reply to a Letter enclosing a Lock of Hair.' Few who read them will doubt the emotion expressed in the last stanza:—

If you were false, and if I'm free,
I still would be the slave of yore.
Then joined our years were thirty-three,
And now,—yes now, I'm thirty-four!
And though you were not learned—well,
I was not anxious you should grow so,—
I trembled once beneath her spell
Whose spelling was extremely so-so!

Bright season! why will Memory
Still haunt the path our rambles took;
The sparrow's nest that made you cry,—
The lilies captured in the brook.
I lifted you from side to side,
You seemed as light as that poor sparrow;
I know who wished it twice as wide,
I think you thought it rather narrow.

Time was,—indeed, a little while!
My pony did your heart compel;
But once, beside the meadow-stile,
I thought you loved me just as well;
I kissed your cheek; in sweet surprise
Your troubled gaze said plainly, "Should he?"
But doubt soon fled those daisy eyes,—
"He could not wish to vex me, could he?"

And here's your letter *débonnaire*!—
"My friend, my dear old friend of yore."
And is this curi your daughter's hair?
I've seen the Flitton tint before.
Are we that pair who used to pass
Long days beneath the chestnuts shady?
You then were such a pretty lass!—
I'm told you're now as fair a lady.

I've laughed to hide the tear I shed,
As when the Jester's bosom swells,
And mournfully he shakes his head,
We hear the jingle of his bells.
A jesting vein your poet vexed,
And this poor rhyme, the Fates determine,
Without a parson, or a text,
Has proved a somewhat proxy sermon.

A few poems, also, like 'The Old Oak-Tree,' 'A Wish,' and the lines headed 'To my Old Friend Postumus,' show that Mr. Locker can write vigorously and affectingly when he subdues or lays aside his habit of grimacing at his own pathos. Even to his Medleys, as a whole, we must allow the praise due to artistic work. They generally contain an idea which, however slight, is, for the most part, neatly wrought out through a pungent combination of drollery and sentiment. Mr. Locker reminds us of Præd, though without having his exquisite turn of phrase,—of Hood, though without the imagination which, as in the lay of 'Miss Kilmansegge,' sometimes gave an almost tragic effect to his humour. Still more vividly do these pages recall to us those poetical diversions of Thack-

eray, of which the "Bouillabaisse" ballad may stand for a type. The present writer, however, differs from these authors in one important respect. They seldom leave us in doubt that their humours are meant for humours; whereas Mr. Locker holds the balance between fun and sentiment with perplexing evenness. After all, it may be asked, why should he not? Is not life full of strange minglings of the ideal with the prosaic, of the pathetic with the droll? Must Erato always keep state? Have we no legends of princes who delighted to wear a mask for the nonce? Is not the memory of a queen who played dairy-maid still fresh at the Trianon? Why may not the Muse too have her holiday and don the costume of a modern belle for a frolic? Why not, indeed! Only let us remember that not in frolic does Queen or Muse fulfil her highest part.

Papers read at the Institute of British Architects: Session 1863-64. (Printed for the Institute.)

THE sessional papers of the Institute of British Architects have this year an unusual variety of themes, and are of value from a practical point of view. Very interesting is a memoir and account of the professional life of C. R. Cockerell, by Mr. S. Smirke, illustrated by copies of some of his drawings of ancient buildings and plans for their restoration on paper: among these is an effective sketch of a design for the restoration of the Roman Forum; and a very spirited composition for the pedimental statues of a public building, afterwards carried out in St. George's Hall, Liverpool. This includes Britannia, Neptune, &c., and demonstrates the inapplicability of allegorical representations to modern uses quite as powerfully as it does the genius of its author. This design would have been unsurpassable in interest at Agrigentum or any late Greek city; but its statues not having the splendid execution of ancient Art,—which renders the antique so interesting to educated eyes,—and representing absurd abstractions styled "Youth," "Navigation," "Discretion," "Domestic Happiness," and what not of that infelicitous kind, to say nothing of "Ceres," "Apollo," "Mercury," "Europe," "Asia," "Africa," and "America," which must be somewhat incomprehensible to the population of Liverpool in general,—we need hardly say that the result displays how so much money was thrown away to gratify a pedantic whim. If monumental art has any educational office, then these costly carvings are utter waste, because neither the most ignorant dock-labourer nor the most learned student can learn anything by them; if, on the other hand, these examples of statuary are to be taken as mere decorations intended to enrich a surface and fill up an empty tympan, then so many masses of rough stone would have sufficed. Here is one of the innumerable examples presented by the history of the Arts in this country of how traditions of the study and mere learning outweigh common sense and the very laws of Art itself. Can we wonder at the apathy of practical men in this and recent generations with regard to Art, when they find its most prominent representatives assuming the office of the professor rather than that of the architect proper, selecting effete abstractions, such as those above enumerated, and offering a stony "Britannia" in place of the bread of thought in sculpture? The idea bears confusion on the face of it, and Art, if it is to thrive with us, must cease to aim at reviving that which is ancient in order to live in that which is new. Does anybody really care for Britannia? Is she not ridiculous on the very coinage, seated uncomfortably on the edge

of her shield, the blazonry of which is wrong? Does any gentleman in the "intervals of business" meditate upon her glory? Is any school-boy moved by her name?

Mr. W. White's account of his works in the restoration of New-land church, in Dean, is interesting as a display of the difficulties with which an able and conscientious restorer of ancient work has to contend. Mr. Penrose gives an elaborate defence of the Decimal against the Metrical system of measurement, and endeavours to show how the advantages of the latter may be obtained without giving up English standards. Mr. Tite's paper on the improvements of Paris and their cost, and the discussion which followed its delivery, bear upon the recent and present conditions of London. All the authorities agree in the advisability of making through-lines of communication; but differ characteristically on the question whether it is best to cut great streets in rigidly straight lines from point to point, and, in the Parisian manner, remove at any cost large buildings which stand in the way, or if the English plan of avoiding difficulties and insuring something less dreadfully monotonous and cheerless than a rigid line offers, is not to be preferred. The plan of creating circuits and open squares, for the relief of the mechanical dullness in question, as suggested by the advocates of the former system, seems to us to offer but a change in the sources of depression, and, in its formalism, to be most undesirable. The latter plan would probably be cheaper in execution, inasmuch as it involves no wholesale destruction, and, although not effecting the shortest routes possible, it need not produce lines of communication which differ from the briefest in any important degree. All additions to the length of such routes favour, it must be remembered, the creation of valuable frontages. As Mr. Seddon remarked, one of the strongest reasons for the adoption of straight lines in Paris, *i.e.* "problematical artillery practice," has no power in this country. The defence of rigidly straight lines, which averred that because our London streets are not leagues long, therefore their monotony signified little, was really childish, and an addition of insult to proposed injury. That part of the subject which relates to the formation of easy gradients does not seem to have been considered in this discussion; it is a most important one.

One of the most interesting, but least complete papers before us is that read by Prof. Donaldson, giving an account of the recent discoveries of cities, dating from the fourth to the seventh centuries, A.D., in the Hauran, near Damascus, and in the neighbourhoods of Aleppo and Antioch. The Professor opened his account by stating that the "Holy Land had recently become celebrated from the visit of the Prince of Wales." In the districts referred to are cities which, owing to their construction in almost imperishable basaltic stone, can, notwithstanding the lapse of more than a thousand years,—with regard to the least ancient of them,—hardly be styled ruins. Perfect they were left when their Christian inhabitants fled before the Moslems, eleven hundred years ago; almost perfect they remain. "These reveal to the traveller's view all the secrets, as it were, of a civilization long since past. He passes along deserted streets, enters abandoned courts, and sees porticoes where the vine twines its tendrils round the shafts of the columns that are still standing, though mutilated." There are more than 150 cities of this kind, on a square area of 30 or 40 leagues. Their remains illustrate the least-known period of Art, and transport one into the midst of early Christian

society and habits of life, when it flourished free from the furtive existence of the Catacombs as an opulent and artistic life. Here are large houses built with squared masses of stone, with all the comforts and elegancies of galleries and balconies, fine gardens, cellars, wine-making appliances, stables,—with all their fittings of stone,—noble courts surrounded by porticoes, baths, magnificent churches, with columns, flanked by towers, and surrounded by splendid tombs. But for the earthquakes, nothing would now be wanting in these deserted cities but the carpentry of their construction.

Papers on 'Hydraulic Lifts,' by Mr. J. Wichcord; on 'Iron as a Building Material,' by Mr. G. Aitchison; on the 'New Opera-House,' now building in Paris, by Prof. Donaldson; on the 'Works of the Early Mediaeval Architects, Gundulph, Flambard, William of Sens, and others,' by Mr. B. Ferrey; on 'The Repairs of the Temple Church, London,' by Mr. St. Aubyn; and others on 'Artificial Stones,' illustrate what we have said on the diversity of subjects treated in this volume. Especially worthy of notice is Mr. Beresford Hope's essay on the sky-line in modern domestic buildings. The Rev. E. L. Cutts read some interesting particulars of the mural paintings in ancient English churches. As the author asked for indications of such works existing in this country, in order to enable him to enlarge his knowledge of the subject, we may as well point to the pictorial and decorative paintings which exist on the walls of the castle chapel at Farley-Hungerford, near Bath, an ancient seat of the Hungerford family, and to a large 'Crucifixion' in the refectory of the Cistercian House at Cleve, Somerset. There are considerable remains of colouring above the triforium in Rochester Cathedral; not long ago Worcester Cathedral showed a good deal of colour on the mouldings of the arch opening to the choir aisle; at St. Albans Abbey and at Canterbury are many such works.

Mr. E. A. Freeman's paper 'On certain Romanesque Buildings in Switzerland and the neighbouring Countries' indicated the belief of the author that there existed in all the countries once occupied by the Romans, until the distinctive styles of those countries were developed in the various forms of Romanesque architecture, a style founded more immediately upon the debased Classic Art of the later periods of the Empire. Of this common style the so-called Anglo-Saxon architecture may have been a branch. Perhaps the latest example of Pagan-Roman workmanship that is known to us is the Arch of Julian, at Rheims. This is an instance of very much debased classic architecture, but it is essentially classic in form and character. Mr. Freeman carefully points out that examples of most styles show that they overlap each other, *i.e.* late buildings of one style are often found to be subsequent in their origin to others elsewhere, which display the advanced characteristics of another. Mr. Freeman combats, we think successfully, the notion that Anglo-Saxon churches were destitute of sculptures that required the use of the chisel, a notion derived from a misconception of a passage in Gervase of Canterbury's account of the "glorious choir of Conrad." Mr. Freeman's paper is, notwithstanding his modest disclaimer, a very philosophical and interesting one.

Ten Years in Sweden; being a Description of the Landscape, Climate, Domestic Life, Forests, Mines, Agriculture, Field Sports, and Fauna of Scandinavia. By "An Old Bushman." (Groombridge & Sons.)

SINCE Lloyd wrote his 'Northern Field Sports' Sweden has undergone a considerable change,

and "An Old Bushman" has done well to tell our sportsmen what they may expect from a visit to this country of the flood and fell. The information which this "rolling stone"—whom we meet at one time amongst the wilds of Australia, at another on the moorlands of Lapland—is not of that vague nature usually supplied by vacation tourists, but is gathered from a ten years' residence in Sweden, and an intimate acquaintance with the country, its natural productions and inhabitants. The book might have been rendered more entertaining to the general reader, but certainly not half so useful to those for whose guidance it was written, if, instead of adopting the descriptive style, the information had been thrown, as far as possible, into the form of a narrative. We say emphatically as far as possible, because one half of the book, and that the most valuable, is a classified list of all the vertebrate animals of Scandinavia, in the widest sense. To the completion of this Fauna the chief labours of the author seem to have been directed during his stay; and it is very probable that those who visit Scandinavia in the simple capacity of sportsmen will not see the northern peninsula and everything in it in such a roseate hue as our author has done, who, when tired of field sports, had a good natural history library at his command, and, when tired of both, could drive, as a last resource, to the neighbouring towns for a little diversion.

In describing the habits of the Swedes, the author has a manly word to say in favour of British boxing, and records approvingly that in Sweden the knife, as a weapon of self-defence, is going more and more out of use:—

"Far different, however, was it in the olden days of the 'Bält spannare', where the two combatants, armed with knives, stripped to the skin, bound themselves together by a strap round the waist, so that there could be no flinching from the cold steel, and the battle rarely ended until one or other fell dead from his wounds. These barbarous practices have, however, happily ceased in this land, and the best memento we have of the savage custom is Malin's exquisite statuette group in bronze, as large as life, of the two Swedish 'Bält spannare'. This is now set up in the park opposite the theatre at Gothenburg, and I never saw a more splendid piece of statuary. The two struggling forms locked together in mortal conflict, the savage, determined expression in the countenance of the two gladiators, to whom retreat is impossible, and the distended muscles are all so natural, that one almost expects, while gazing on the statue, to see these bronze figures start into life. I remember being in Gothenburg the day it was put up, and I of course stopped to look at it. A few people were grouped around it, and among them I observed a crew of 'Bohus Land' fishermen. Every one of them had his knife by his side, and when I watched their stern, determined countenances, as they silently criticised this statue, I felt pretty certain that the spirit of the old 'Bält spannare' had not died out, but that if a man unfortunately came into collision with this crew, the case-knife at their sides would be their readiest weapon."

One of the best chapters in the book refers to the Swedish system of agriculture, into the merits of which we could not enter, except at greater length than our space permits. Most of the land is heavily mortgaged, and but indifferently farmed. Our author thinks that to a hard-working practical farmer, with a small capital, who may wish to leave England, Sweden offers a pretty good field. To which one might be tempted to add, North America, New Zealand, and other of our colonies offer much greater advantages. The sentimental objection that our colonies are so much further from home than Sweden can have but little weight with practical minds. Once on board the ship, and it is a matter

of little consequence whether the voyage takes three or twelve days. Nor do we find it recorded that any British farmers have successfully established themselves in Sweden. Our "Old Bushman" tells us plainly that, notwithstanding numerous inducements—advantageous investment, agreeable society, a taste for the pretty faces and becoming costume of the peasant girls, &c., he could never seriously make up his mind to take up his permanent residence in Sweden. He was yearning for his old haunts in Australia; and we fully expect that ten years hence we shall have to pass judgment on his next grand sporting tour, which, no doubt, will be as full of solid information as the book now under notice. But our readers, perceiving that we are about to take leave, will probably ask, what is the first thing a man ought to do who is about to set out for a sporting tour in Sweden? To which our reply would simply be, "Buy a copy of the Old Bushman's 'Ten Years in Sweden,' and study it carefully."

Annales Monastici. Vol. II.—Annales Monasterii de Wintonia (A.D. 519—1277); Annales Monasterii de Waverleia (A.D. 1—1291). Edited by Henry Richard Luard. (Longman & Co.)

THE editor of this volume of monastic annals remarks of the first, that as a general chronicle it does not materially differ from many similar productions, but that it has an especial value in the record of events connected with Winchester. Such a record was, indeed, to be expected from a monk of St. Swithun's. The chief value of the better known Annals of Waverley may be said to consist in the historical sketch which they afford of the first Cistercian Abbey founded in England during the period of a century and a half.

Among the incidents that are likely to interest a Londoner and all who are proud of the capital, are the records of the various fires by which the metropolis has been destroyed. The Winchester Chronicle makes entry, A.D. 1087, of the burning of the Church of St. Paul's and of London. The Waverley Chronicle says that St. Paul's, with many other churches, and the greater and better part of the whole city, were then destroyed by fire; an element which seems to have been destructive throughout many districts of England that year. In 1102, we are informed that "London was twice burnt," a phrase which shows how quickly the city could then be rebuilt, and that the houses must have been made of very combustible materials. The King, in the Tower or in his Palace at Westminster, seems to have been little troubled by these conflagrations. These wooden cities were scarcely rebuilt when a tongue of fire licked them up again. In 1104, it is chronicled that London and Lincoln were burnt; and in 1113, we learn that the Tower of London itself was partially destroyed by fire, but it could not have singed the King's beard, for Henry was then in Normandy. "Castellum combustum est" and "Londonia combusta est," do not denote entire destruction; but when, as under the year 1131, we have "Londonia tota combusta est," we discern a complete burning out of the citizens with much loss of life. In 1161, we find, by the Winchester Chronicle, that not only was London burnt, but that Winchester, Canterbury and Exeter shared the same fate. The Waverley Chronicle, of the same year, simply records that "nearly the whole of Canterbury was destroyed by the flames." In 1212, the Winchester Annalist informs us that "Southwark, with the Chapel of St. Thomas and

the Priory of St. Mary, was consumed." The Waverley Chronicle speaks of this event as productive of more terrible calamity than is here denoted. "A great part of London, in the neighbourhood of the bridge," it says, "with the Southwark Priory, was burnt down." Of the sufferers by this fire, there were found three thousand bodies, some half-burnt, in the river Thames. In this number are not to be reckoned those who perished altogether by fire, who are believed to have been very numerous also. It is to be observed that neither of these chroniclers takes note of the great fire of 982. The fire of 1212 was most disastrous. It broke out on the south side of the bridge. Multitudes of people rushed to the rescue of the inhabitants of houses on the bridge, and while thus engaged the fire broke out on the north side also, and hemmed them in, making a holocaust of those who were not killed by leaping into the Thames. The fire spread north and south; from John's reign to that of Charles the Second it was known as the Great Fire, but that name is now only applied to the conflagration of 1666, which extended from the north-east gate to Holborn Bridge, and from the Tower to the Temple Church, leaving between four and five hundred acres covered with ruins of many thousands of houses to mark its devastation.

It is singular that neither of these chroniclers has recorded another great fire of London, that of the first year of Stephen, A.D. 1135. This fire broke out at the bridge, and destroyed not only all the wooden and thatched houses, but every edifice, including St. Paul's, between the bridge and St. Clement Danes. At a later period, the richer citizens built stone houses, covered with tiles, and these helped to confine many future fires within narrower limits. The "Assize" encouraged the erection of stone walls around houses, but took care that wherever water-sources existed within such walls, there should be free access for all who desired to resort to them. For a supply of water every precaution was taken. Every householder who had not a well in his dwelling was enjoined, by law, to have in front of his house, in summer, between Whitsunday and St. Bartholomew's day, a barrel of water to be used for the extinguishing of fire. Lead, tile, or stone was alone permitted in Edward the Third's time for roofing. A householder, within the liberty of the city, who dared to cover his house with thatch was sure to be invaded by the "constables and scavengers," and to see his mansion razed to the ground. From the time of the fire in Stephen's reign, it had been forbidden to bakers to light their oven fires at night (brewers were under similar stringent regulations) with reeds or loose straw; nothing but wood was legal.

Among scattered incidents not unworthy of being noted, we may name the testimony to the hard drinking, as well as the valour, of Harold's soldiers, and to how the hero was wont to suffer from sea-sickness; the song which the Norman girls sang, and which foretold the approaching assassination of Cœur-de-Lion; the begging impostors, who passed themselves off on country folk and gentlemen as saints,—such as St. Nicholas or St. Andrew,—and living at free quarters, with as much reverence paid to them as hospitality. To these samples may be added the portraits of bishops, which differ from those limned by other artists; and the contexts touch the right of sanctuary.

If the great Harold, suffering from sea-sickness, endures a little abatement of greatness in these chronicles, so also does the heroic Siward (the father of Shakespeare's Young Siward in 'Macbeth'), of whom Hume makes so majestic a figure in his history, where the old warrior rises from his bed to die upright

in his chair; a subject which painters have treated, and young poets have touched:—

"Take from these limbs," he weakly cried,
 "This soft and womanish attire.
 Let cloak and cap be laid aside;
 Sward will die as died his sire,
 Not clad in silken vest and shirt,
 Like princes in a fairy tale:
 With iron be my old limbs girt—
 My vest of steel, my shirt of mail."

It is true that the old Earl died in such guise; but it is only in these monkish chronicles that we learn that a sense of discomfort as well as a spirit of heroism made him rise from his couch. He was suffering cruelly from dysentery, and he could not help exclaiming "What a poor wretch am I, who have escaped in so many battles such death as man should die, only to lie here and die like an old cow!"—and, disgusted with the thought, the once flower of chivalry had himself cased in armour, and he died at least in harness, though not upon stricken field. In illustrations of character and customs, such as we have here alluded to, this volume abounds; and we have only to add that it is edited with all Mr. Luard's well-known care.

NEW NOVELS.

Alec Forbes of Howglen. By George M'Donald, M.A. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

It is something to rejoice the heart that even in these days a novel can be written full of strong human interest without any aid from melo-dramatic scene-painting, social mysteries, and the physical force of incidents. 'Alec Forbes of Howglen' is merely the history of some of the inhabitants of an obscure village in the north of Scotland. A country lass, left an orphan, and a young boy, the son of a widow, a little better placed in the world, are the main figures in the story; but innumerable threads of interest are interwoven with them: the human hearts by which they all live are opened to the reader; and this is the real source of interest—an interest deeper and stronger than can be woven out of mere circumstances, however complicated or perilous. The dialect of broad Scotch in which the story is chiefly written may be a hindrance to indolent readers; but the racy, idiomatic flavour of the style would, we imagine, be inducement sufficient to overcome this difficulty. There is a picturesque force in the Scotch phraseology which takes away all vulgarity from its most homely speech; it may be the sense of the stern Calvinistic doctrines under the shadow of which most Scotchmen dwell which gives dignity to their expressions. The incidents of the story are, as we have said, extremely simple, and almost entirely confined to a small village; the mainspring of the interest lies in the development of the inner life and spiritual history of all the characters. It is not a religious novel, and yet the growth of the religious element in each personage is the pervading idea, showing how notwithstanding diversity of gifts and differences of doctrinal faith the same Spirit works through all, and that the hidden wisdom of all forms of religious belief and worship is contained in the one word "Love"—love working in the heart towards God and towards man, the religious faith growing wiser and stronger as the spirit of love abounds. This is a noble doctrine, and it is worthily preached. Every individual in the story takes a firm hold of the reader's sympathy; their difficulties, their weaknesses, their faults, are all true to human nature, and indicate a keen insight into the human heart; they are all developed to their full nature, and the meaning of their mistakes and faults is worked out with an understanding heart. The most powerful descriptive scene in the book is the great flood, and it is masterly. Alec venturing

his life to save Annie Anderson and old, blind Tibbi, when the dread of the doom of the unconverted sinner has been just awakened within him, is real heroism. Thomas Crann, the stern puritan, who, unable to be of active use himself, has incited the boy Alec to go on the desperate venture, suffers more than he, "crying out in agony 'Lord, let not the curse of the widow and childless be upo' me, Thomas Crann!' Thereafter he was silent. He remained kneeling, his arms stretched out as stiff as the poles of the scaffold, and the joints of his clasped fingers buried in the roots of the grass." When a friend goes to look for him, with the good news that Alec is safe, "Thomas fell on his face, and he thought he was dead, but he was only giving lowlier thanks. James took hold of him after a moment's pause; Thomas rose from the earth, put his great, horny hand as a child might into that of the little weaver, and allowed him to lead him whither he would. He was utterly exhausted; it was hours before he spoke." Alec's gallant action is narrated with great spirit. The night of peril passed by the young girl and the old woman whom he went to rescue is very beautiful; it reads like a passage out of 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' The heroism in these three instances is perfectly unconscious, and exquisitely appropriate to the individuals. The episode of the cruel school-master and little Truffy is painful; but the spirit of love works through that also, and moulds it to a beautiful ending. The sketches of University life in Glasgow are very good; the temptations and fall of Alec into grievous sin and sorrow are firmly handled, and the friendship of Cosmo Cupples, the whimsical and learned librarian, for Alec is admirably introduced and worked out. But the reader must read for himself; no account of the story would give any idea of the profound interest that pervades the work from the first page to the last. 'Alec Forbes of Howglen' is the work of a poet, and it deserves, as it will obtain, a careful study from those who wish for some more abiding influence than the amusement of an idle hour. The ballads and poems which are introduced here and there are all touched with grace and beauty, and are well timed in the story.

The Lost Manuscript: a Novel. By Gustav Freytag. Translated by Mrs. Malcolm. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

A Professor finds an old book, in which there is a list of the treasures belonging to the monastery at Rossau. One of these treasures is "an old strange book of the exit of the silent one; the book is Latin, almost illegible; it begins with the words *lacrimas et signa*, and ends with the words—here concludes the history—*actorum*—thirtieth book." The Professor remembers that in the Annals of Tacitus the words *lacrimas et signa* occur, and has little difficulty in rendering "of the exit of the silent one" into *Taciti ab excessu*, the first words of the old title of the Annals. This leads him to infer that the monastery of Rossau must have possessed a complete MS. of Tacitus; and it is on the search for this lost manuscript that Herr Freytag has based his story. The notion is quaint, but not very encouraging. However, the Professor's search brings us into various scenes and strange company. It leads us first to Rossau, where, instead of finding the MS., the Professor takes himself a wife; it then brings us back to the University, and shows us the ways of professors and students; last of all it carries us to a small court afflicted by a Prince who suffers under the same malady as the Cæsars. Details of country life and farming, the visit of a learned country lady, an adventure with gipsies, a controversy between profes-

sors about a forged leaf of Tacitus, a professor's ball, a student's *Commerz*, a student's duel, an inauguration of a Rector, a long-standing quarrel between two neighbours, court intrigues and scandal, the pranks of a mischievous young Prince and the machinations of a malignant old one, an attempt on the life of the Professor and the honour of his wife, are some of the incidents arbitrarily connected with the search for the lost Tacitus. We are for a long time in doubt whether there is a story or not. At first everything seems unconnected and diffuse beyond measure. Herr Freytag has chosen a large canvas, and filled in the details too minutely. But when we have reached the end of the novel, we look back and see the relation of all its parts, and are impressed with a sense of its completeness.

The plot, if it be a plot, is such as will never be guessed by the most practised novel-reader. As the different turns are opened before him he may be able to look a little way ahead,—his mind may constantly be a little before his eye, but not more than a little. Once or twice he will hazard a bold guess, but next moment he will lose the scent again. In this respect our interest is kept alive throughout, when once it has been awakened. But in other respects we find Herr Freytag rather too exhaustive. He goes too deeply into everything, and into everything alike. The account of daily life in the farm is worked out as elaborately as the discussion between the Professor and the learned lady; and the classical studies of the Professor's wife occupy as much space in the book as they might do in reality. This is a serious fault, and one which will be more felt in Mrs. Malcolm's translation, good as it is, than in the German original. We feel that the introduction of German philosophers into a novel cannot be done with impunity; and that the way in which these learned men will talk when they get a chance interferes sadly with incident, and character, and love-making. Our professorial hero is certainly more long-winded than any of his race—the race of heroes, we mean, not the race of professors. He does not know when to keep silence, his author does not know when to stop him, and his author's translator does not know when to take liberties with the original. All these causes combined will, we fear, prevent 'The Lost Manuscript' from enjoying the same favour in England as 'Debit and Credit.' Yet there are points in which Herr Freytag has made a great advance on his former novel. As a piece of psychological portraiture, the character of the Tiberian Prince is extremely powerful. The way in which the Professor discusses the Cæsarian malady to the face of the Prince, and of the High Steward who knows the secrets of the Prince, is admirably told. But the dénouement of the whole story disappoints us, and has a melo-dramatic look which is neither in keeping with the outset, nor equal to the parts we have specified.

The Right Honourable Wm. Ewart Gladstone, M.P.: a Political Review. By R. Masheder, B.A. (Saunders, Otley & Co.)

"THE Church is in danger!" and to its rescue comes Mr. Masheder, B.A., raising the cry by which some persons hope to drive Mr. Gladstone from Oxford at the approaching general election. After the fashion of inexperienced pamphleteers, Mr. Masheder is a greater master of big words than of strong reasoning; and, with the inconsistency which frequently characterizes the action of statesmen fresh from school, he is divided between fear for the consequences of Mr. Gladstone's evil qualities, and disdain for the moral and intellectual pettiness

of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. "I am equally persuaded that the subject of our consideration," writes Mr. Masheder, "is not so well known as he deserves to be, and that, in consequence, he is, in some quarters, hugely magnified." If Mr. Gladstone be in truth a mere pigmy, Mr. Masheder may rest assured that the country will find it out, and give the impostor his due reward. The charges preferred against Mr. Gladstone are these:—1, He does not think exactly the same on certain questions relating to Church government as he did thirty years since; 2, He is of opinion that persons who can *without danger* be admitted to the rights of suffrage ought to be allowed to vote for Members of Parliament; 3, He made, in the session of 1864, a "wanton attack" on the feelings of Mr. Sheridan, M.P. for Dudley; 4, He is a notably untruthful man, or, as Mr. Masheder expresses it, "as in other things he loves to be conspicuous, so is he *splendide mendax*"; 5, Mr. Gladstone is the real inspirer of the 'Essays and Reviews.' Having made, and to his own satisfaction established, these charges, Mr. Masheder,—who, as a Bachelor of Arts of Cambridge, is naturally anxious for the honour of Oxford, and is, of course, the proper person to instruct graduates of the sister University about their duties and interests,—prays and implores a section of the country clergy to eject the Chancellor of the Exchequer from his seat in Parliament.

Let us reply to these charges with a few words of comment or suggestion. As to the first, can Mr. Masheder point to the public man who in this year 1865 thinks on all political questions exactly as he did in 1832? Does Mr. Masheder imagine that in 1899 he will look back upon no modifications of his own personal opinions? As to the second charge, where is the party who at the present date would venture to deny Mr. Gladstone's statement that "every man who is not presumably incapacitated by some consideration of personal unfitness or of political danger is morally entitled to come within the pale of the constitution"? Mr. Masheder is horrified at the levelling tendency of these words; but we can assure him that they do not occasion the same alarm and disgust at Oxford, where the most earnest opponents of parliamentary reform are of opinion that all persons now excluded from the suffrage "are incapacitated by some consideration of personal unfitness or of political danger." The most enlightened members of the author's party use Mr. Gladstone's dictum to justify their dislike of all proposals for an extension of the suffrage. As to "Mr. Gladstone's wanton attack on Mr. Sheridan," we can only hope that the offender has repented of his misconduct, and that Mr. Sheridan has recovered his customary composure. On the fourth accusation, namely, that Mr. Gladstone is "*splendide mendax*," let us remind Mr. Masheder that even in the heat of party warfare reckless assertions recoil on their makers, whether the baseless charges be preferred in English or Latin. The fifth count of the indictment must be given in the prosecutor's own words: "Mr. Gladstone's example is a reflection, not only upon its politics, but upon its morality and its religion. He is, moreover, the very source and foundation, not only of endless divisions there, but more particularly of that latest development of Liberalism enshrined in the 'Essays and Reviews.' Yet, as Caesar's wife should not be suspected, so we have a right to expect that any representative for the University of Oxford should be above reproach." Lord Stanhope assures us, that Pitt on a certain occasion got drunk, and that, in consequence, the Clerk of the House of Commons, next morning, suffered

from headache. The biographer of Mr. Gladstone will tell a stranger story. The naughty "Essayists and Reviewers" published their pernicious papers, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is punished for their sins—not with headache, but with the odium of heresy.

The Russians in Central Asia: their Occupation of the Kirghiz Steppe and the Line of the Syr-Daria: their Political Relations with Khiva, Bokhara and Kokan: also Descriptions of Chinese Turkestan and Dzungaria. By Capt. Valikhanof, M. Venuikof, and other Russian Travellers. Translated from the Russian by John and Robert Michell. (Stanford.)

DURING the week Europe has been startled by a romantic telegram from Teflis, announcing a great defeat of the Russian troops at Tashkend. According to the telegram, Ak-Mesjid, which was captured by General Perovski's force more than ten years ago, after a sanguinary struggle, is now said—in this pretty romance—to have just fallen into Russian hands without a blow. It is possible that the author of the telegram may be confusing Ak-Mesjid with Julek, which, however, was occupied by the Russians in 1861. The tale is full of mystery. Statements to the effect that the Regent of Kokan is now at the head of 150,000 highly efficient troops, that he has defeated the Russians, with a loss to them of 4,000 men, are exaggerations so monstrous as of themselves to show the whole account to be unworthy of attention. It is probable enough that there has been an engagement between the Russians and the Kokanians near Tashkend, and it is possible that the Russians may have met with a slight repulse, but that this will have any effect in altering their plans, is what no sensible man who knows anything of the matter will believe. These Russian plans deserve to be very carefully studied by Anglo-Indian officers and politicians.

To Europeans, Russians excepted, Central Asia remains almost as much unknown as Central Africa. The vast region from the eastern shore of the Caspian to the Desert of Gobi, and from the southern frontier of Siberia to the northern boundaries of Persia, Afghanistan and India, or, in other words, the lands included between the 36th and 44th degrees of north latitude, and the 54th and 100th degrees of east longitude, although they have been from time to time crossed by such explorers as Burnes, Schlagintweit and Vámbéry, are still sealed up to ordinary travellers, and even contain tracts of which nothing whatever is known. This impenetrability is owing less to the physical difficulties of this part of Asia, though there are sandy deserts, snowy ranges and trackless, waterless wilds, like Kizil-Kum for example, than to the ferocious and fanatical spirit of the tribes, who kidnap, rob and murder throughout the length and breadth of this inhospitable region. Indeed, except in the matter of cannibalism, for which there seems to be no taste in Central Asia, it may be doubted whether human nature has anywhere fallen lower than that to which it has now come in Turkestan and Chinese Tartary. The Negro and the Papuan may be more brutish than the Uzbek, but not more filthy, sanguinary and licentious. This being the case, every philanthropist will read with deep interest the record of Russian progress in Central Asia which the Messrs. Michell have here translated for us. Russian progress in this direction means the advance of civilization into one of the most barbarous and least known tracts of the earth's surface, and though the light thus diffused may be thought by some to be not of the purest, all

must allow that it is brightness itself compared with the flame that existed before. When Russia becomes conterminous with Khorasan, Kabul and India, slavery and man-stealing will cease, and commerce, if not entirely freed, will burst many of its fetters. Political jealousy apart, England, therefore, ought to hail the absorption of Khiva, Bokhara, and the other neighbouring states into the dominions of the Czar. Let us now see from the pages before us, which are of more authority than romantic telegrams from Teflis, what progress has been really made to this end, reserving for the moment observations as to the part we shall be called upon to play as near spectators of a drama so important.

It seems to have struck the translators and compilers of this volume of Russian travel that the reader's first requirement would be a distinct notion of the geographical limits of each country included in the region styled Central Asia, and they have, therefore, prefixed to their translations an Introduction by Mr. Hume Greenfield, and have also supplied a useful map. Of the map it may be said, in passing, that it is a pity the names do not correspond with those in the text of the volume. Many of the places, too, mentioned in the Itineraries do not appear at all in the map, though it would have been easy to lay them down, as the distances and directions from places which do appear in the map are given. Thus of the nineteen names which occur at pp. 152, 153, only two recur in the map, and of these, one is written *Artish* in the map and *Artysk* in the text. There are, too, more serious discrepancies, as, for example, at p. 353, Fort Djulek is said to be 100 miles from Ak-Mesjid, whereas in the map it is put down with only the river intervening. It is true that Ak-Mesjid is a common name, and there may be several places so called. Mr. Greenfield's Introduction is useful, and we proceed to sketch from it, very briefly, the divisions of the region to which the travels that follow refer. Commencing from the north-west, there is, first, south of the river Emba, which falls into the Caspian in 47° N., 53° 15' E., the Ust-Urt, being the country between the Caspian and Lake Aral. This is inhabited by the Lesser Horde of the Kirghiz, and is now subject to Russia.—2. South of the Ust-Urt and of the Aral is the Khanate of Khiva or Kharezm. So incorrect are the statistics we possess about Khiva, that at p. 9 its area is said to be 450,000 square miles, and at p. 38, 40,000, while the estimates of its population vary from 800,000 to 2,600,000, being based, in fact, on little better than conjecture. Khiva, the capital, has 12,000 inhabitants, and is situated a little to the west of the left bank of the Amu-Darya, or Oxus.—3. The next country to the east is Bokhara, with 230,000 square miles area, and a population estimated at from 1,000,000 to 3,600,000. If we are to believe one account, Bokhara, the capital, must contain nearly 1,000,000 of people, as, according to that statement, there are 120,000 houses in it; but it would, perhaps, be more correct to substitute the word "persons" for "houses."—4. To the east of Bokhara is Kokan, comprising almost the entire valley of the Sir-Darya, or Jaxartes, and its various confluents, and having an area of 345,000 square miles, and a population not falling far short of that of Bokhara. Khojend, the capital of Kokan, has 30,000 inhabitants. The three Khanates of Khiva, Bokhara and Kokan form the country which is named Turkestan, an appellation which seems sufficiently justified by the facts that the Turkumans form a considerable part of the population, while the Turk language is generally spoken all over it. North of Turkestan and east of Lake Aral is

the country occupied by the Great Horde of the Kirghiz, advancing from which the Russians have lately annexed a large part of Kokan, so that their frontier now comes down to north latitude 41° 30', leaving only about five degrees between it and the red line which marks on the map the boundary of British India. There is yet another country included in Central Asia. This is Eastern Turkestan, Chinese Turkestan, or Little Bokhara, separated from Kokan by the stupendous ranges of the Bolor and Thian-Shan mountains, and bounded on the north by Dzungaria, to the east by Mongolia, and to the south by the Hindu-Koosh and by Tibet. It is impossible to estimate with any exactness the area or population of Chinese Turkestan, so undefined are its limits, and so little is known of its inhabitants. Roughly, it may be said to cover an area of 400,000 square miles; and three of its principal cities, Kashgar, Yarkend and Khotan, have from 25,000 to 100,000 inhabitants each.

The geographical sketch of Central Asia in the volume before us is followed by a narrative of travels in Khiva, by E. Kühlewein, who went there with General Ignatiev's mission in 1858. Chapters three and four contain an abridged account of the travels of Capt. Valikhanof in Dzungaria. Himself the son of a Kirghiz, he is able to supply most interesting information regarding that tribe. Nor is his account of Chinese Turkestan, to be found in the two next chapters, less valuable. The mournful fate of the Prussian traveller, A. Schlagintweit, who was beheaded at Kashgar, shows how impossible it would be for any one but a person qualified like M. Valikhanof to penetrate this dangerous country.

In the seventh chapter is given an account of the Trans-Ili or Chu district by M. Veniukof. The Russians first occupied this region in 1854, and they then founded Fort Vernoe, about fifty miles to the north of the Issik-Kul Lake. This is now the metropolis of the Kirghiz of the Great Horde, and its commercial importance is increasing annually. The Great Horde numbers about 115,000 persons and M. Veniukof informs us that "it gives fairer promise of civilization than either of the others."

The remaining chapters of the book are occupied with a history of the establishment of Russian rule on the Aral and Jaxartes, and of Russian progress southward. The first thing which will occur to the English reader on perusing them is, how vain and unsubstantial were the fears of Russian invasion of India, which led to the English occupation of Afghanistan in 1838. Although a solitary fort, that of Novo-Alexandrooski, was built by the Russians in the Ust-Urt in 1833; the occupation even of the Kirghiz Steppe on a permanent footing by the construction of regular forts was not commenced till 1847, when the Orenburgskoe Fort on the Turgai, the Ural Fort on the Irgiz, and the Karabutak Fort on the Karabut, were built between N. lat. 48° and 50°. In the same year the Rainsk or Aralsk Fort was built on the Sir-Darya close to where it falls into Lake Aral. The Khivans and Kokanians resented the building of these forts, and invading the steppe slaughtered many of the Kirghiz subjects of Russia, carrying off on one occasion 26,000 head of their cattle and on another 30,000 head. Meantime the Russians had launched two vessels on the Aral, and between 1848 and 1850 accomplished a thorough survey of that lake. In 1851 Perovski, having been appointed Governor-General of Orenburg, commenced the task of annexation with energy. On the 10th of March, 1853, he launched on the Jaxartes a war steamer called after himself, and next month he added a smaller vessel. The year

previous he had made an inroad into the Kokanian territory to a distance of 334 miles beyond the most outlying Russian post; had destroyed three forts of the enemy and besieged their stronghold, Ak-Mesjid, or White Mosque, on the Jaxartes. In June, 1853, he despatched a force of 2,168 men and officers against Ak-Mesjid, and the steamers co-operated in the enterprise. On the 8th of August Ak-Mesjid was taken, with a loss to the Russians of 73 killed and wounded, while the garrison were killed to a man. The fort was named Perovski, in honour of its captor, and communication with Lake Aral was ensured by three smaller intermediate forts. On the 18th of December, the Kokanian army of from 12,000 to 13,000 men attempted to recapture Perovski, and were routed with the loss of 17 guns and 2,000 killed. In 1856, Perovski died, and was succeeded by Katenin, who, dying shortly after, was succeeded by General Bezac, who, in 1861, took and destroyed the fort of Yany-Kurgan, to the south-east of Perovski, and also on the Sir-Darya, but further from its mouth, and fortified Julek. Since then the Russians have been busy in planting themselves firmly on the Sir-Darya, and in strengthening their communications. But, returning to the remark already made, if it has taken them a quarter of a century to make this comparatively small advance, how absurd was the panic which prevailed regarding them in the time of Lord Auckland! It remains, however, to be considered whether the absurdity of 1837 is an absurdity in the present day. Let us see what is said in the volume before us on that head:—

"There is an idea generally prevalent that the Syr-Darya will serve as a convenient route for future communication with British India; but the Amu-Darya presents infinitely greater advantages in this respect. Its upper course runs further to the South than that of the Syr-Darya—in fact, it almost reaches the boundaries of the English possessions, and very closely approaches the Indus. These two rivers are divided by the elevated range of the Hindoo Koosh, across which there are several passes, a few alone of which have been visited by English travellers, and the greater part of this region is still but little known. Thus we see that the occupation of the mouth of the Amu-Darya will inevitably lead to the navigation of the river by Russians; this will require the occupation of several points on the shores which are uninhabited, and only nominally belong to some barbarous rulers, and the establishment of *points d'appui* will eventually lead to the occupation of the whole river along either bank. An outcry will be raised that this is a further increase of territory, an extension of Russian limits, which are already too vast. No! this will be no encroachment or enlargement of Russian boundaries, but simply the establishment of a water-way, and an opening up of new markets for Russian trade and produce. These markets are situated on the upper course of the Amu-Darya, whose mouth is in the possession of Russia; and Russia cannot, and must not relinquish them in favour of England, because she is connected with them by a natural water-way. The English are rapidly advancing to them, Cabul being already virtually in their hands. With regard to India, the navigation of the Amu-Darya must not be considered as a route for the conquest of India; it is time to abandon such an illusion. But it will be advantageous for Russia to meet England on the Indian frontier, to establish a direct and reciprocal trade with her, and in case such a trade be impossible, to endeavour, at least, to procure the transit of Indian goods to Europe by means of Russian iron and water ways. With respect to a military expedition to India, the Amu-Darya may be used for despatching a small force to its upper course, not with an idea of conquest, but for making a demonstration with the object of alarming the enemy and diverting his attention from other points. The close proximity of the Anglo-Indian Empire to Russia

in these parts need not be feared, as it is no easy matter to penetrate to or from Russia from this quarter. Since the days of Peter the Great, Russia has diligently advanced, and at great sacrifice, through the Steppes that barred her progress; she has now passed them, and reached the basins of two large rivers—two important water-ways,—whose sources flow through fertile and densely-populated countries. She is fully justified in seeking to be rewarded here for her labours and losses extending over a hundred years, and in endeavouring to secure her frontiers by pushing them forward to that snow-capped summit of the Himalayas—the natural conterminous boundary of England and Russia. From this stand-point Russia can calmly look on the consolidation and development of British power in India. These considerations lead one to hope that should a line of telegraph from Europe to India ever pass through these countries, it will be entirely Russian. From the lower course of the Syr-Darya, the most convenient localities for laying down a line of wire to India, extend along the South-Eastern Coast of the Sea of Aral up the Amu-Darya, and from its upper sources, by one of the roads leading to Cabul across the Hindoo Koosh. The distance in this direction, between the extreme point at the mouth of the Amu-Darya and that of the English at Peshawur, is about 2,000 *versets*, or 1,260 miles."

Fully agreeing with the writer of this passage that eventually the whole series of the Oxus along either bank will be occupied by the Russians, we can hardly think that then the danger to India will be so illusory as he supposes. India has ever been a troubled land, even in the best of times. The gullibility of its inhabitants is portentous. If there were panics and rumours of the advance of the "Urus," when the Cossack hordes were still more than a thousand miles away from the frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan, what will be the cry when Khiva, Bokhara, and Kokan are absorbed, and the Cossack begins to show himself on the frontiers of Kashmir! What will become of the independence of Persia when the Russians are located in force at Merv, and within sight of Asterabad? Would there be no sensation in India if Firúz Sháh, for example, who defied us so long at Delhi and on the Ganges, and who was but the other day in Persia, were marching from Herat towards Kelat, with 50,000 Russians and Persians at his back? These are questions not to be disposed of so lightly as the writers in the volume before us seem to imagine. If the continued advance of Russia towards Tehrán and Herat need not alarm, it at least necessitates the adoption of every measure to strengthen British influence in Persia and Afghanistan. England cannot go into the market and purchase the rulers of those countries at a moment's notice. The forbearance of an enemy is never to be purchased in the hour of need. The obvious course is to build up friendships now, which will endure when the pressure comes.

Before taking leave of 'The Russians in Central Asia,' we must notice a few inaccuracies which occur, particularly in the observations regarding Persia. At p. 3, Persia is spoken of as endeavouring to feel her way "eastward and southward." Surely the sea has provided a sufficient bar to her ambition in the latter direction. In the next sentence, where Persian agriculture is spoken of, it is said that Iran has "advantages hardly equalled, certainly not surpassed, by any Oriental country." This is far from being the case, for Arabia excepted, and Mongolia, there is, perhaps, no Oriental country which, in soil and means of irrigation, does not rise far above Persia. Again, five millions is clearly an under-statement of the population of Persia. At p. 145 we are told that mules "in other Mussulman countries are regarded as unclean animals, breeding them being consid-

ered in the light of a grievous thing." Certainly mules are used for riding by many holy personages among Mohammedans, and any idea borrowed from the Jews of the sin of breeding them does not prevent their being employed quite as much as horses or asses. At p. 141 there is a curious circumstance mentioned by M. Valikhanof regarding which more ample information would have been acceptable, viz., that the camel has been found in a wild state in Chinese Turkestan. Further, in a book which commences with a protest against abnormal spelling, it is surprising to meet with such blunders as Abdul-Sarmed for Abdu'l-Samed, and Hudayar for Khudá Yár. Lastly, it is to be regretted that the various materials of which the volume is composed have not been more lucidly arranged. The supervision of a competent editor seems to have been wanting. One is perpetually obliged to refer back to see on whose authority such and such a statement is to be accepted. Notwithstanding these defects, however, the work is one of great importance, and deserves to be regarded as a standard book of reference.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Seven-figure Logarithms of Numbers... and of Series... to every Ten Seconds... Fifth Edition. By Dr. Ludwig Schrön. With a Description of the Tables added, by A. De Morgan. (Williams & Norgate.)

WHEN this table came under Prof. De Morgan's eye, he thought it the best seven-figure table he had seen, in print and arrangement. He volunteered to write a short descriptive preface for an English edition, on condition that the accuracy of the work would bear examination. Twenty-four of the heavy pages—containing about seventy thousand figures—were examined by Mr. Farley, of the *Nautical Almanac Office*, and the result was that there was no error, but that two figures were turned upside down, and these two the figures of which none but a printer can easily tell whether they be upside down or not, 0 and 8. This is testimony to correctness such as few tables start with. The type is very good, and we have no doubt that those who use seven-figure tables, and wish to go down to or below ten seconds, will find the work a great assistance. Copies are to be had on paper of a light tint of green, which is pleasant by candle-light, and which some will prefer by daylight. The work is stereotyped.

Fairy Alice. By Percy Fitzgerald, M.A. 2 vols. (Bentley.)

'Fairy Alice' is a collection of stories and droll articles strung together on a slight thread of fictitious narrative. Several of the separate tales bear a strong family likeness to the more racy and pungent sketches of *All the Year Round*, and apart from those features for which it is indebted to the printer and binder, the entire miscellany resembles some of the more recent Christmas numbers of that serial. Mr. Fitzgerald does not say that any portion of the two volumes is now published for a second time; but the tone and touch of some of the minor pieces make us feel that we have had the pleasure of their acquaintance in other company and under different circumstances. 'The History of a Small Duodecimo' is a lively chapter, beneath the fictitious adornments of which the reader has the pleasure of thinking that he detects an actual occurrence. By far the best of the stories, and all of them have good points, is the sketch entitled 'Harlequin Fairy Morgana,' wherein Young Broughton, a small boy pursuing his studies at an academy kept by the Rev. J. C. Bridles, D.D., tells how he spent a certain Christmas holiday at the house of his brother-in-law John Plusher; how under the protecting guidance of the said John Plusher he "went to the Pantomime," and fell desperately in love with "Fata Morgana; or, the Lady Fairy Bright Eyes"; how in the phrenzy of his passion he induced a young playmate (known as the Contemporary Boy) to accompany him on a furtive visit to the celestial abode of Fata Morgana;

how they were unable to find their way to that same celestial abode or theatre; how they returned to John Plusher's house at midnight wet through, wo-begone and chap-fallen; and how he, "Young Broughton," as he is called at school, though he never had an elder brother, remained a victim to Fata Morgana's charms for at least twenty-four hours, when honest John Plusher discovered his secret, and cured him of his infatuation by taking him to see the Morgana by daylight, at a time when she had laid aside her professional costume. The great merit of this excellent comic tale is the art with which the author sustains the fun, again and again giving the reader unexpected surprises, and like an expert tennis-player catching the ball just as it seems about to drop, and making his best strokes when the spectators are fearing that the game is nearly played out. The connecting story is of course slight, and cannot be fairly tested by the rules of criticism applicable to most novels; but it contains some spirited writing, and a more than commonly good character in Lord Loveland, the dilapidated peer, whose custom it is to give lectures on things in general from the drawing-room rugs of the tuft-hunting bourgeoisie who entertain him at their houses.

Cape Cod. By Henry D. Thoreau. (Low & Co.) "Cape Cod is the bared and bended arm of Massachusetts: the shoulder is at Buzzard's Bay: the elbow, or crazy-bone, at Cape Mallebarre: the wrist at Truro; and the sandy fist at Provincetown,—behind which the State stands on her guard, with her back to the Green Mountains, and her feet planted in the floor of the ocean, like an athlete protecting her bay,—boxing with the north-east storm, and, ever and anon, heaving up her Atlantic adversary from the lap of earth,—ready to thrust forward her other fist, which keeps guard the while upon her breast at Cape Ann." In this style does Mr. Thoreau write about the locality that has not many attractions, but still might by skilful treatment be made the subject of a pleasant book. An accurate observer and conscientious reporter, the author is deficient in literary taste and faculty; he is terribly wordy, and his diction is never picturesque—though he takes great pains to transfer to his pages the landscapes and social scenes which he beheld during his excursion.

Dunvarlick; or, Round about the Bush. By David Macrae. (Glasgow Scottish Temperance League.) In the advertisement prefixed to this work, we are desired to notice, that "the directors of the Scottish Temperance League having offered a prize of 250*l.* for the best, and a prize of 100*l.* for the second best temperance tales, and having attentively examined the whole manuscripts forwarded in answer to the advertisements, being ninety-nine in number,—the second prize was adjudged to the tale called 'Dunvarlick; or, Round about the Bush.'" We feel sorry for the gentlemen who had to read ninety-seven stories which were all worse than the one that obtained the second prize. 'Dunvarlick' is a nonsensical, sensational, ill-contrived story; full of very coarse fine writing and vulgar efforts at being facetious. A drunken railway engine-driver is the chief drunkard, who being almost reformed, having taken a twelve-months' lease of total abstinence, relapses in the interim of renewing his pledge, and causes a fearful railway accident whilst in a state of intoxication. The collision, however, causes the death of the villain-in-chief, and delivers the heroine from a very unpleasant dilemma. If teetotalism or temperance requires abstinence from fermented liquor, it ought to carry its provisions a little further, and prohibit foolish sensational novels to its own contributors.

Report on the Cheap Wines from France, Austria, Greece, and Hungary, their Quality, Wholesomeness, and Price, and their Use in Diet and Medicine. With short Notes of a Lecture to Ladies on Wine, and Remarks on Acidity. By Robert Druiitt. (Renshaw.)

Dr. Druiitt is an empiric, in the true and honourable sense of that word. That is, he does not give the public his opinions, but his experiences. The broad result of the latter is, that wine is a good and glorious thing, and that the best and most glorious is immortal Burgundy. The author does

not wish to suppress beer, nor to terminate the career of port and sherry. Where these can be had, of good quality, moderate price, and with beneficial consequences to the drinker,—the whereabouts would puzzle the most accomplished topographer.—Dr. Druiitt has not a word to say in their disparagement. He holds, however, that there is "a large number of persons who are not well off with beer, or port and sherry; and these are the persons for whose sake we want the wine which France, Germany, Greece and Hungary can supply." Some of the doctor's experiences must have been of a very sour quality; others were of a very agreeable nature. Altogether, he pronounces the cheap wines that have come in of late to be "a marvellous addition to our enjoyment, whilst well, and to our means of getting well, if ill." His praise of them is, indeed, put in the strongest terms. "They tend to promote health and diminish sick headaches and gout; to give variety, grace and refinement to our entertainments, and make life, probably, longer, certainly better worth having." The conservative old barbarians, who drink sweet champagne with mutton, and port and claret after dinner, with sweets and raw fruits, will not be on Dr. Druiitt's side. The false friends, who will give Hambro' sherry at evening parties,—sherry which is not wine at all,—will not be converted till their offences be made penal. Meanwhile, we hope this book will aid progress in a forward, healthy direction. We are far from agreeing with all the counsel it gives or the assertions it contains. We need not fully believe the stereotyped assurance which a host gives of his port, that there is not a headache in a hoghead of it; and we cannot accept the dictum by which the author seeks to establish the immunity of Burgundy from gout-giving propensity. The uses of Burgundy depend upon the digestion and constitution of the drinker. If he get a twitch in any of his knuckles, let him at once forbear. He is quaffing of a cup which will not bathe his spirit in delight beyond the bliss of dreams.

The Art and Mystery of Curing, Preserving and Potting all kinds of Meats, Game and Fish; also, the Art of Pickling and the Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables. Adapted as well for the Wholesale Dealer as all Housekeepers. By a Wholesale Curer of Comestibles. (Chapman & Hall.)

In a compact volume, containing a good index, the "Wholesale Curer of Comestibles" gives an abundance of trustworthy and minute information concerning processes which obtain sufficient attention in none, and have been altogether passed over in several of our popular cookery-books. "That there exists," says the writer, "a necessity for such a work as this, is but too evident from the disappointments experienced every summer, not only by those who purchase at the shops, but the heads of families, who, replenishing their store-rooms annually, reasonably expect that every article, when produced at table, will meet its meed of praise. Hams, hung meats, cured tongues, &c., as well as the more expensive sorts of fish, as smoked and kippered salmon, are often so loaded with salt as to be hard, tough, and barely eatable; and, on the other hand, are often found in a state of slow decomposition." The author observes that in his art success depends much more upon the judicious use of different kinds of fuel than is generally supposed, and throughout his book he is careful to name the particular wood or kinds of wood which should be employed in each process of drying and smoking. The manual will be of service to cooks and housekeepers, and it should be read by all dealers in preserved meats.

We have on our Library Table a revised and enlarged edition of *Their Majesties' Servants; or, Annals of the English Stage, from Thomas Betterton to Edmund Kean—Actors, Authors, Audiences*, by Dr. Doran (Allen & Co.).—*Studies New and Old of Ethical and Social Subjects*, by Frances Power Cobbe (Trübner).—*The Cruise of the Frolic*, by W. H. G. Kingston (Low).—*Francis Spira, and other Poems*, by the Author of 'The Gentle Life' (Moxon).—*Dog Breaking: the most expeditious, certain, and easy method, whether great excellence or only mediocrity be required, with odds and ends for those who love the Dog and Gun*, by Major-Gen. Hutchin-

son (Murray).—*Our Curate's Budget*, Vol. I., edited by the Rev. William Michael, M.A.—*Tom Edwards; or, I went to go to that Schoolhouse* (Parker).—*Great Things done by Little People*, by the Author of 'True Stories for Little People' (Seeley).—*Sam Bolton's Cottage, and What kept his Wife from Church*, by the Author of 'The Dove on the Cross' (Seeley).—*Poems, Descriptive and Lyrical*, by Thomas Cox (Hall, Smart & Allen).—*Little Willy, a Widowed Mother's Memorial of a Beloved Child*, with an Introduction by the late Rev. William Jay of Bath (Froeman).—*Christian Evidences and the Bible, being Sermons preached in St. Martin's Church, Leicester*, with a Preface and Notes by the Rev. David-James Vaughan, M.A. (Macmillan). We have also the following Pamphlets: *The History and Uses of the Law of Entail and Settlement*, by Charles Neale (Ridgway).—*The Solar Origin of Man, his Creation and Resurrection, deduced from Revelation and the Sciences* (Ridgway).—*Sequel to "Dhar not Restored": and a Proposal to extend the Principle of Restoration*, by John Dickinson (King).—*On the Pronunciation of Greek*, by Prof. Blackie (Edinburgh, Neill & Co.).—*The Thirty-first Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, for the Year 1864* (Dublin, Thom).—*Notes on the South Slavonic Countries in Austria and Turkey in Europe, containing Historical and Political Information added to the Substance of a Paper read at the Meeting of the British Association at Bath, 1864*, edited, with a Preface, by Humphrey Sandwith, C.B. (Blackwood).—and *L'Angleterre et L'Allemagne à propos du Schleswig Holstein*, par Émile Pirazzi (Trübner).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Baker's Domestic Management of Infants, 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Bayle's Adventures among the Dyaks of Borneo, 8vo. 15/ cl.
Chamoun's Lecture on the Human Race, 8vo. 1/6 swd.
Chronica Monasterii Albani, ed. Riley, royal 8vo. 10/ hf. bd.
Cory's The Re-Conquest, a Love Story, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.
Drumond's The Law on its Trial, 4to. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Edgar's Boy Crusader, 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Ewald's Life of Jesus Christ, transl. & ed. by Glover, cr. 8vo. 9/ cl.
Goodwin's Commentary on the Gospel of St. Luke, cr. 8vo. 9/ cl.
Grote's Exploratio Philosophica, 4to. 8vo. 9/ cl.
Hall's Life with Equinox, People's Ed. maps & illust. cr. 8vo. 7/6
Harland's Ballads and Songs of Lancashire, sm. 4to. 5/ cl.
Historia Monasterii Gloucestris, Vol. 2, edit. Hart, royal 8vo. 10/
Hodgeson's Time and Space, a Metaphysical Essay, 8vo. 16/ cl.
Jackson's Winding-up of Dalhousie's Indian Administration, 4/ cl.
Langleyhaugh, a Tale of an Anglo-Saxon Family, 2 v. post 8vo. 21/
Milton's Age in the World according to Scripture, by Essex Rector, 3/6
Milton & Chénier's North-West Passage by Land, illust. 8vo. 21/
Naval and Military Records of Englishmen, 12mo. 4/ cl.
Ouvry's Henri de Rohan, post 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Practical Swiss Guide, new edit. 12mo. 2/6 swd.
Principles of Education, by Author of 'Amy Herbert,' 8vo. 12/6
Reid's Boy Slaves, 12mo. 2/6 bds.
Residual Offices for Sick in Priest's Prayer-Book, 12mo. 1/
Semence's Log of the Alabama, cheap edit. post 8vo. 3/6 bds.
Sensation Trials, or Causes Célèbres, 8vo. 1/6 bds.
Six-Year-Old Parliament and its approaching Dissolution, 8vo. 3/
Smith's Grace Alfano, 12mo. 1/6 cl.
Smith's Treatment of Enlarged Tonsil, Part 1, 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Snell's Streams of Refreshing from Fountain of Life, post 8vo. 3/6
Stathmore, a Romance, by Ouida, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Studies for Stories from Great Lives, 8vo. 1/6 cl.
Tales of "My Duty towards my Neighbour," 6mo. 1/ cl.
Thomas's Denis Donohue, new edit. cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Thoughts at Seventy, by Author of 'Thoughts on Devotion,' 4/6 cl.
Trench's Gustavus Adolphus, 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Trench's Poems, Collected and Arranged anew, 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Tyndal on Radiation, 12mo. 3/6 cl. swd.
Walford's Poems, Barometrical, 4to. 1863, 32mo. 1/ each cl.
White's Linen Yarn Trade Ready Reckoner, royal 8vo. 20/ cl.
Wilberforce's One with Another, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21/ cl.

MINIATURES AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

PASSING from the Raphael Room through the elegant rooms containing the Sheepshanks and Ellison collections, we come to the Miniatures. The arrangement of these is admirable, but the number is overwhelming. No less than 3,081 of these delicate works of Art are brought within easy reach of the eye, and uniformly placed in a good light. Everything is under glass, and, with the exception of six desk-cases, hanging upon upright walls. The comfort of this, in comparison with the necessity of stooping, experienced at the Loan Miniatures of 1862, is very great. In so vast a collection it could scarcely be expected that all contributions would be of an equally high quality; but it is to be regretted that a more severe judgment was not exercised by the receiving managers, and that their acceptance was not restricted to absolute artistic excellence and genuineness or historic interest. The "run" upon certain miniatures, in endless repetitions, is very fatiguing. In no case hardly do we find so many reproductions of one type as that of the oval miniature of Oliver Cromwell, in steel-armor, bare-headed, with the face turned towards the right. We here find it repeated in every variety of size, style and finish.

The very best, and most probably the true original, will be found in No. 373, contributed by the Earl De Grey and Ripon. It came from the collection of the Pallavicini, at Genoa, who were connected with Cromwell's family. This miniature, prominently mounted on a large, heavy, carved frame, is the only one bearing the artist's signature and date, in gold letters, S.C. 1657. Next to this, for beauty of work and excellence of drawing, may be ranked a very small version of the same, No. 762, belonging to Mr. Holford, whilst closely rivaling it, must also be named one belonging to Mr. John Berners, No. 476, which is on a rather larger scale, and has the advantage of strong, rich shadows combined with great delicacy of handling. In this miniature it may be remarked that the background is partly composed of a mass of dark rock and deep blue sky, whereas in all the others it is a deep monotonous grey. Many repetitions also occur of Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Essex, with his black dress, beautiful eyes, and square, sandy beard. The most remarkable among them is the unfinished one, contributed by the Earl of Derby, No. 1818, which served as the original for Houbraeken's beautiful engraving in the familiar series of Birch's 'Illustrious Heads.' One t. ag, however, most visitors to these rooms will be glad to find, and that is, that they are less beset with the names of Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots than might have been expected. Singularly enough, the occurrence of these names is comparatively rare. Portraits of King Charles and his descendants, especially those of both Chevaliers, seem to be endless. Amateur representations of the royal martyr, in needlework, also, must have formerly been in high request. One of the most interesting miniatures of King Charles is the one belonging to Sir Philip Egerton, No. 2240, which represents the afflicted monarch wearing a beard, which he is said to have allowed to grow during the last few months of his life. On the reverse is a miniature of his faithful friend and attendant on the scaffold, Bishop Juxon. To afford a view of both sides of this relic it has been ingeniously suspended before a looking-glass. Two interesting portraits in oil, on a somewhat large scale, of the old Pretender and Maria Clementina Sobieski, his wife, will be found in Nos. 2399 and 2900, contributed from the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

A large case of miniatures, the property of Her Majesty, will be regarded with universal interest. The selection has been very happily made, inasmuch as it contains portraits of the present Royal Family. The Queen herself, No. 990, painted by Thorburn in 1844, is represented in mourning for the father of her beloved husband. Prince Albert, No. 991, painted in 1840 by Sir W. Ross, is in plain private dress. The late Queen Adelaide in 1844, No. 995, is very excellently painted. Miniatures of Prince Alfred and the Princess Royal when children are very pleasing, and a fine portrait of the Princess Alice, No. 994, recently painted by Moira, happily shows that the art is still vested in well-practised hands. The Princess Mary of Cambridge, No. 996, forms a rich subject; but we look in vain within this select circle either for Portraits of the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, or of Her Majesty's own parents. The Duke of York, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke of Cambridge are included.

Two admirable miniatures of the Emperor and Empress of the French are exhibited by Lord Cowley, Nos. 1001 and 1002, and near them, in the same case, will be found Napoleon the First and Wellington, both painted by Isabey, contributed respectively by Lord Cowley and Mr. Prior; and a fine enamel of Nelson, by H. P. Bone, the property of Lord Spencer. There is an interesting class of miniatures, which, although not copied from the life, have the advantage of imperishably preserving the colours of the greatest artists with all the freshness with which the pictures were first painted. These are the enamels, and their number here is prodigious. Petitot's works from Van Dyck, his son's after Lely, Zincke's copies after Kneller, Hurter's from Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Bone's taken from all periods, show how deeply the world of Art is indebted to them for their peculiar skill. At the present time, out of all this number, we

can only distinguish one example, *par excellence*, and that is Mr. Holford's charming little Petitot, No. 747, Madame D'Orléans as Diana, surrounded by an exquisitely enamelled wreath of flowers in full relief. Horace Walpole rightly prized it, when at Strawberry Hill, as one of the most beautiful enamels in existence.

Another interesting series of painted miniatures will be found in the works of Peter Olivier and Hoskins who made exact and very fine copies of the choicest pictures in the royal and other collections, more especially from that of the Earl of Arundel. Among them we may specify the Earl of Arundel, by Olivier, No. 1147, from Arundel Castle,—Edward the Sixth, when a child, holding a rattle, No. 1034, from the Holbein belonging to Lord Yarborough, contributed by the Duke of Devonshire,—Sir N. Poyntz, after Holbein, No. 763, belonging to Mr. Holford, and taken by Peter Olivier from the picture now in the possession of the Marquis of Bristol. Two exquisite miniatures of Sir Kenelm and Lady Digby, Nos. 2172 and 2173, by Peter Olivier after Van Dyck, are now the property of Mr. Wingfield Digby, and previously formed some of Walpole's most highly valued treasures at Strawberry Hill. How extremely well other artists also could copy is shown by a lovely miniature of Catherine of Braganza, in a broad-brimmed hat, lined with pink and decorated with blue ribbons, contributed by Col. North, No. 2007. It is the work of David de Grange. A quaint copy of a now much injured picture of Prince Arthur, son of Henry the Seventh, No. 2049, is by Edwardes, whilst Vertue's copy of the portrait of Edward the Fourth, and his son afterwards Edward the Fifth, No. 1833, is from a MS. in the Lambeth Library, and said to be the only extant portrait of the boy-king. This, together with the preceding, is a contribution from the Earl of Derby. As a specimen of copying by Hoskins may also be cited No. 2069, taken from a picture called St. William, but in reality intended for Charles the Bold, at Hampton Court, and painted, not by Giorgione as stated, but by Coxe or Heemsen.

From these minute works it is a pleasure to turn to something on a larger scale, and the eye will gladly rest upon some of the large bold works of Cooper, whose breadth of style, blended with freedom and precision of handling, followed Van Dyck, and introduced, for a short time at least, a totally different style of treatment in portraiture on a reduced scale. One of the very finest of this kind is Lord Shaftesbury's portrait of his great ancestor the Lord Chancellor, No. 2092, signed by Cooper in monogram only. The drawing of the hands fully shows that his talent was far from confined, as some have stated, to the face only, and is borne out by several other portraits of ladies where the hands could be judiciously introduced. Cooper was ranked by his contemporaries among "face painters" in distinction from "history painters" and "landscape painters"; but he evidently understood the figure thoroughly well. A large and fine Cooper of King Charles the Second, wearing the robes of the Garter and resting his right hand on a globe, will be found in No. 2754, the property of the Duke of Richmond. Large and unsatisfactory imitations of Cooper's style will be found in Nos. 803 and 813, but a far more important follower of this master appears to have been Nathaniel Dixon, who executed many admirable portraits of ladies at that period.

The range of subjects, including celebrities and notoriety from that period to the present time, precludes all attempt at particularization. Among the most liberal and extensive contributors should be named the Countess of Caledon, the Earl Spencer, the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Shaftesbury. The very large and fine collection, especially of French miniatures, contributed by Mr. John Jones, is also deserving of special record. To make such a mass of materials available, both for reference and as an after-record, a catalogue is of course indispensable; but, unfortunately, the high price of 5s. set upon them places this advantage beyond the reach of many. The lists and indexes in the Catalogue have been admirably drawn up and very

correctly printed. Whilst speaking on this subject we may note that the names David de Grange, John de Critz, and Alexander Pope the poet, do not appear in the list of miniature painters at the end. There is a special mention of Alexander Pope the Irishman; but it would have added to the interest of the subject to record that he was also one of the most popular tragedians of his time on the London boards. Some of the works of David de Grange, that are signed D. G., have, oddly enough, been interpreted as the work of Gibson, the dwarf. The subject of miniature painting is too interesting to be neglected, and whilst so many choice examples are freely open to the public, it is our intention to return to them.

OBITUARY.

SIR JOSEPH PAXTON.

Sir Joseph Paxton was born in 1803, at Milton Bryant, near Woburn, Bedfordshire. The son of humble parents, he commenced life as a gardener, and in due time became the chosen friend of a duke, the designer of the Crystal Palace, a knight, a member of parliament, and a man of good estate. We first hear of him at Chiswick, where he was working in the Horticultural Society's Garden for a few shillings a week, and where he displayed considerable talent for practical joking, which nearly cost him his place. It happened that Paxton had the key of a gate leading into the Duke of Devonshire's grounds, and when the late Duke wished to pass through the Horticultural Society's establishment, the young gardener often opened the gate, procured him a light for his cigars, gave him information about the plants, and was otherwise civil. An acquaintance thus gradually sprang up; but his future patron did not even know his name. When, some time after, the Duke had occasion to appoint a head gardener for his seat at Chatsworth, he applied at the Horticultural Gardens "for the young man who has that good voice and used to open the gate for him," the Duke being rather hard of hearing. Objections were made by the authorities at Chiswick about Paxton's capacities, but these the Duke overruled. In Chatsworth Paxton's duties were at first confined to the gardens, and they were afterwards extended to the management of the great Derbyshire estates of the Duke. In 1831 Paxton commenced, in conjunction with J. Harrison, 'The Horticultural Register and General Magazine,' and in 1832, 'The Magazine of Botany and Register of Flowering Plants,' of which fifteen annual volumes appeared, and which then was somewhat remodelled and continued under the title of 'Paxton's Magazine of Gardening and Botany,' ultimately being transformed into 'Paxton's Flower Garden.' In 1838, when dahlias were fashionable, he wrote 'A Practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Dahlia,' which was translated into French, German and Swedish, and to the translations of which Humboldt and Adr. Jussieu wrote special introductions. The last work with which his name is associated was a 'Botanical Pocket Dictionary,' in which he had Dr. Lindley as a coadjutor, and which proposes to give the history and culture of all plants known in Britain.

Among the many magnificent works which Paxton constructed at Chatsworth was the great conservatory, a glass and iron structure, 300 feet long, which he made the model of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, his design being accepted by the Royal Commissioners after 233 plans had been rejected. For his public services on this occasion he was knighted. In 1853 he commenced the building of the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, which was completed in June, 1854. In the same year Sir Joseph became Member of Parliament for Coventry, he being elected without opposition. Shortly after his entry into the House he submitted a plan for employing a corps of navvies at the siege of Sebastopol, which was accepted by Government and proved practical. For some time past he had been in ill health, compelling him to resign his seat in Parliament. He entered the Crystal Palace for the last time on the day of the recent flower-show, but he felt then so weak that he was unable to accomplish a review of the whole display.

Growing daily weaker, he died on the 8th inst., at his residence at Rockhills, next the Crystal Palace, regretted by a great circle of friends. His friend and patron the Duke of Devonshire had preceded him a few years, and shortly before his death handed him a life policy for 20,000*l.* Sir Joseph, without giving up his lucrative place at Chatsworth, followed the profession of an architect and civil engineer from the time he constructed the Crystal Palace. His writings bear traces of haste, and have a horticultural, though not a botanical value.

MR. THOMAS ROBERTS.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas Roberts, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Longman & Co., the well-known publishers. His kindly disposition and uniformly courteous manners endeared him to all who knew him, and the straightforward uprightness with which he conducted all matters of business secured him the respect of all who were connected with him in his active commercial life. Mr. Roberts was a native of the city of Oxford, and was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, of which he ultimately became a governor. He entered the house of Messrs. Longman & Co. in the year 1826, when he was fifteen years of age. Mr. Roberts passed through the various departments of their business with assiduity and trustworthiness, and in 1856 he was considered worthy to be admitted a member of their firm. The position held by Mr. Roberts in the house of Messrs. Longman & Co. on his becoming a partner was chiefly that of the manager of the accounts and financial business of the house; but he was necessarily known also to many authors, who always found in him a courteous listener to their communications. Mr. Roberts was a governor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and also one of the Board of Directors of the Commercial Travellers' Schools, an institution of the utmost service to the families of that valuable class of men with whose interests and requirements Mr. Roberts was well acquainted, having been one of Messrs. Longman & Co.'s travellers among the country book-sellers for fifteen years. Mr. Roberts was fifty-six years of age when he died at his residence at Stamford Hill, and he was buried in the Highgate Cemetery.

SIR LASCELLES WRAXALL.

In Sir Lascelles Wraxall literature has lost a gentleman of wide experience, good information and industrious habits. Sir Lascelles was born in 1823; was educated at Shrewsbury School and St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. He left the University very early in life, and went to live on the Continent, whence he began to send articles and correspondence to the newspapers. In 1855 he went to the Crimea with the Turkish contingent, and the result was a book called 'Camp Life,' the best perhaps of his original works. 'The Armies of the Great Powers,' 'The Life of Caroline Matilda,' as well as two or three novels, were subsequently produced. Of these literary labours we have already recorded an opinion. Sir Lascelles was a prolific writer, and it is difficult to say how many books the public owe to his pen. His latest venture, 'The Second Empire,' was in our hands about a month ago.

MR. ALEXANDER SMITH.

We must also announce the death of Mr. Alexander Smith, Curator of the Herbarium at Kew, and only son of Mr. John Smith, one of our leading pteridologists, which took place on the 15th ult., in the thirty-third year of his age. By untiring industry he had made himself the best economic botanist in Europe, and it was his intention to bring out a comprehensive work on the uses of plants, to prove that botany was more than an accumulation of dry technicalities. He has contributed a good many valuable articles to various scientific books and periodicals, and leaves behind him more than thirty closely-written volumes on his favourite subject of economic botany, besides two volumes on commercial botany ready for press.

M. LÉON DUFOUR.

We regret to announce the decease of M. Léon Dufour, one of the veteran naturalists of France, at St. Sever, in the department Des Landes, in his eighty-sixth year. Intimately connected with Cuvier, Latreille, and other eminent zoologists, who during the first half of the present century,

by their minute investigations into the structure, both internal and external, of animals, formed such a perfect contrast to the vague school of French philosophers of the preceding century, M. Dufour ceased not for fifty-four years to bring before the public the results of his microscopical examinations of the insect world, and which were published, for the most part, as detached memoirs, in the 'Annales Générales de Bruxelles,' the 'Annales des Sciences Naturelles,' the 'Annales' of the Entomological Society of France, and indeed in almost every French periodical devoted to the Natural Sciences, the first in date having appeared in the 'Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle' for 1811, and the last having been published since the news of his decease had reached us. In his writings he contrived to throw an interest over the dry technical details of his investigations by the pleasantness of his style, whilst his pencil brought still more vividly before his readers the objects under examination. The mass of materials contributed by him to the science which he so worthily cultivated is immense, and it is to be hoped that the more important of his memoirs will be republished in a classified form.

IRON SHIPS.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, June 12, 1865.

I remark, in the *Athenæum* for June 10, page 783, a proposal, which it is understood has already been laid before the Government, for the establishment of a Department of the Board of Trade under a competent Superintendent, who shall devote his time to the whole subject (of superintendence of the compasses of the royal and mercantile marine). It may be interesting to those of your readers who have given attention to the correction of compasses in iron ships, to be informed that this is not the first time that such a recommendation has been made.

In the month of July, 1839, I addressed to the Government a Memorial, of formal character, 'On the Provisions which may be necessary for insuring the Proper Correction of the Compass in Iron-built Ships.' In this paper, after entering into various details on the different branches of the whole subject, I concluded with two recommendations, of which the first is in these terms:—

"That it is expedient that the general superintendence of correction of the compass in iron ships, for several years at least, be intrusted to some person appointed by the Government."

The Government of that day formally declined to accede to this recommendation. I hope that the recommendation of the present day may be more fortunate.

G. B. AIRY.

OXFORD ART-COLLECTIONS.

Oxford, June 8, 1865.

Now that so much prominence is given to the study of ancient and modern history at Oxford, it seems desirable that public attention should be drawn to the state of the University collections of those objects of ancient Art which illustrate the manners and customs of past times. If it can be shown that any of these collections are incomplete, I believe there are many, like myself, who would be glad to be permitted to give up their own little stores in order to augment that of their beloved Alma Mater.

Oxford, then, has the nucleus of a good collection of Antiquities. She has in the Ashmolean that noble, historical relic and gem of English Art, the "Jewel" of King Alfred, her honoured founder. She has, after the Faussett Collection, which the Trustees of the British Museum refused to buy for the nation, perhaps the best collection of Anglo-Saxon objects in England; and this, known as that of Douglass, has recently been augmented and improved by the contents of the "Fairford graves," contributed by Mr. Wylie. This Douglass Collection, which in my time was crowded up together with a big magnet in close proximity to some dried shrimps and starfish, and which could only be studied by the aid of an antiquated, incorrect and expensive catalogue, has recently been re-arranged, and only requires to be combined with the other objects of Anglo-Saxon Art in the same Museum in order to become a collection of extreme impor-

tance. In addition to these, the Ashmolean possesses a very few British antiquities of the stone and bronze periods, a few Roman antiquities, and a few mediæval and miscellaneous "curiosities." The collection of coins, which, though containing some interesting specimens, is disfigured by numerous forgeries, has lately been removed from public inspection and immured in the Bodleian Library. The Bodleian collection itself, which is said to contain some extremely rare and valuable coins, is practically inaccessible to students; and I never saw any one who had seen any one who had seen it. In my time it was commonly believed by the undergraduates that this collection could only be seen after appalling formalities and under the surveillance of the most portentous and awful dons and officials, such as the Chief Librarian, a Proctor or two, two or three Heads of Houses, and the Esquire Bedells. Of sculpture, Oxford possesses some statues, inscriptions, and fragments buried in the dismal vaults of the Taylor Institution; she has two magnificent white marble candelabra in the Radcliffe Library; and she has the celebrated, but hitherto little known and little visited Arundelian Marbles. Some of the latter are now being divorced from their fellows, and are being mis-arranged in species of *rockeries* in the vaults of the Ashmolean. Lastly, in the Ashmolean there are a few fragments of ancient sculpture, chiefly Egyptian, including a portion of a fine sarcophagus, of which the other portion is, I believe, in the British Museum. To make these various collections really useful to students of Art or History, three things seem chiefly desirable. First, that they should be combined under one single roof, and that roof the Ashmolean. The old argument of fifteen years ago that the Ashmolean collection was such a curiosity it would spoil it to improve it, would not be likely to find supporters at the present day! Secondly, the arrangement of the various objects according to *periods*, rather than according to the *localities* in which they were found. Thirdly, the *filling up the gaps* which exist, especially in the series of the Greek, Roman, and Celtic, or pre-Celtic, and British antiquities. At present there is but one flint implement from the drift, and none from the caves of England or the Continent. It is in aid of this last object that I venture to appeal to old Oxford men; and if you will permit this appeal to appear in your columns I cannot think it will be made in vain. I may add, that if those Colleges which possess ancient specimens of Art would consent to deposit them as *loans* in the Central Museum, a magnificent display would be the result.

GREVILLE J. CHESTER.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

UNDER the excitement caused by recent railway accidents, in one of which literature only just escaped from a fearful loss, the travelling public will learn with much satisfaction that an experienced officer of the London and North-Western Railway has adapted and is now carrying out a plan by which it is hoped that collisions, at least, may be prevented. This officer is Mr. S. M. Martin, the Telegraphic Engineer of the Company; and his plan consists, mainly, in establishing a series of permanent currents of electricity in connexion with the telegraph, by which an interval of space may be secured between trains travelling in the same direction. At every station, level crossing and siding, there are telegraphic instruments by which a signal-man may be informed of the approach of every train in either direction. Nothing is left to the signal-man's memory, capacity, or discretion. The telegraph puts the fact before him on the dial. He has only to read and act. To make the matter perfectly easy, only three signals are used; namely, "Train on line," "Line clear," "Line blocked." So long as a train is approaching a station, the signal "Train on line" is permanently indicated on the dial before the officer's eyes. In the event of a train coming to a standstill between any two stations from any cause, it is the duty of the guard, or other person in charge of the train, to leap down and sever the current wire, which is conveniently placed within his reach at every second post. The

permanent current being stopped, the signal-man is made aware of it by his dial reporting "Line blocked." Measures may then be taken accordingly. It is stated that this plan is so simple that no previous instruction is required in order to work it. Anyhow, it is clearly a plan which deserves attention from all railway directors and officers; all the more from the fact that it is already in operation over the major portion of the London and North-Western line.

The President and Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have issued cards for an evening reception on Friday, June 30.

In reference to the humorous plaint of Mr. Sala, we are desired to say that the story told in Mrs. Rogers's useful volume, 'A Winter in Algeria,' called 'Yadacé,' was quoted from Mr. Blackburn, with proper quotation-marks. This explanation is perfectly satisfactory as regards Mrs. Rogers. But what says Mr. Blackburn to Mr. Sala's charge?

Mr. Cowper stated to the House of Commons that the consent of the Crown to the passage of a railway through Greenwich Park, as proposed, would be refused.

We give the following note on a point about which there seems to be differences of opinion among the learned in such matters:—"In the notes on Mr. Walter White's 'Eastern England,' Thomas Clarkson is described as 'a Suffolk man.' I was well acquainted with Thomas Clarkson and his family, and I always understood that he was a native of Wisbeach. When the more active labours connected with the Legislative Abolition of the Slave Trade were terminated, Thomas Clarkson lived, I believe, for a few years, on the banks of Ullswater. He then came to Suffolk (a county with which he had long been connected in various ways), and passed the last thirty years of his life at Playford Hall, near Ipswich. His remains are interred in the churchyard at Playford. The mistake which I have pointed out has arisen probably from the long residence in Suffolk.

A. B. G."

Here is a subject for a picture:—In a pretty country studio, seven miles from Fontainebleau, a gentlewoman was at work on a sultry day last week; dressed as French ladies, who happen to be artists, usually dress, in a blouse and petticoat. The gentlewoman was Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, and she was painting cattle and grazing ground. Suddenly the door of her studio was opened, and without announcement of any kind a bright and charming woman entered the room, threw her arms round Mdlle. Rosa's neck, clasped a ribbon round it, from which depended a little cross well known in France. The charming visitor was the Empress Eugénie. Mdlle. Bonheur had never heard a word of this visit or of this decoration being intended for her; and she sat down on a low stool and enjoyed a good cry, while the Empress chatted with her about her palettes, her pencils, and the delightful trifles of her art. Certes, the Empress Eugénie knows how to enhance a graceful act by the added grace of doing it well.

If there be any one city in England, or, we may even say, in Europe, which it would be desirable to retain in its present character, it is assuredly Oxford. Distributed as its public buildings are, it affords a most striking contrast to every other place in the country, the sister University of Cambridge not excepted. During the last fifty years its population has tripled: its tradesmen are flourishing, and many of them have within the last fifteen years erected for themselves handsome villas in the suburbs; whilst the comparative lowness of the poor-rates testifies that the working orders are not badly off. The genius of the iron rail appears, however, likely to prove the Nemesis of the place, resolved to avenge the affront put upon her some twenty years ago, when the University authorities interfered and objected to the Great Western line approaching nearer than Didcot. Since then, however, the line has not only been extended to the city, but Oxford has become the centre of not fewer than six diverging lines, to Thame, Didcot, Witney, Worcester, Warwick, and Bletchley, whilst one or two additional ones are threatened, and negotiations have been for some time in progress between the city authorities and

the directors of the Great Western Railway for the sale to the latter of a large piece of ground on the west side of the city, to which it is proposed that the carriage-manufactory of the Company should be transferred, and which would involve the introduction of from 1,500 to 2,000 workmen, who, with their families and the necessary additional shopkeepers, &c., would produce an aggregate nearly equal to a third of the existing population. The numerous sanitary, economical, educational, religious and academical questions involved in the scheme have almost entirely been lost sight of by its promoters; but the ground selected as the site of the works and dwellings is the most unhealthy in the neighbourhood which could have been selected, whilst for this large increase of the population no provision has been proposed to be made for school or church accommodation, which, with paving, draining, and other local rates, will fall on the present inhabitants. With respect to the effects of an irruption of so large a body of manufacturing artisans upon the discipline of the University, there can be no doubt, since at a meeting of the Convocation, held on Saturday last, at which the question was fully discussed, eighty-six resident members of the University voted in favour of the appointment of a deputation to confer with the railway authorities, in the hope of inducing them to abandon the scheme, whilst only eight opposed the appointment. And it should be mentioned that one of the colleges possesses a large tract of the ground adjacent to the proposed works, and plans have already been prepared by the architect of the college for the building of workmen's cottages thereon, injuring the value of other property belonging to the college, on which a number of handsome villas have recently been erected, and which promised to become the handsomest suburb of the city. It is much to be hoped that the scheme will be abandoned.

The London Sewage and Essex Land Reclamation Bill has been read a third time in the House of Lords.

The Musical Education Committee of the Society of Arts are at work prosecuting their inquiries. Sir George Clerk, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, Mr. H. F. Chorley and Mr. Lucas, Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, have all willingly consented to be examined, and have afforded much valuable information. It is intended to publish the evidence they have given. The committee has received full accounts through the Foreign Office of the several musical academies on the Continent.

Prof. Schimper, of Strasburg, has recently come over to this country, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is any geological evidence of our islands having passed through two glacial periods. In Switzerland, Belgium and Scandinavia, certain facts have come to light tending to prove that the first glacial period was succeeded by a time in which a luxuriant vegetation and plenty of animal life could spring up, until that creation was swept away by a second glacial period. Prof. Schimper is the cousin, not the brother, of the traveller who, until the recent re-action, occupied a prominent political position in Abyssinia, and he combines with his geological labours, which will principally be carried on in Wales and Scotland, an investigation of the Cryptogamic Flora of our islands.

On Thursday, June 22, a meeting will be held in St. James's Hall for the purpose of discussing various questions connected with Domestic Service. The Bishop of Oxford will preside. This was a subject in which Albert the Good took a very warm interest, and on which he made one of his most excellent speeches.

Mr. Gladstone has consented to take the chair at the Anniversary Festival of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation.—A portrait of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, painted from life by Mr. Reuben Sayers, is now on view at Mr. H. Croxford's Gallery, Regent Street. It is intended for publication—to be engraved by Mr. H. Cousins.

Herr Ferdinand Freiligrath, now in London, has been named Honorary Member of the "Freies Deutsches Hochstift im Goethehause," at Frankfurt-on-Maine.

A convention has been entered into between France and Bavaria, giving reciprocal advantages to the authors and artists of the two States. Works of art and literary productions are to be admitted free of duty in both countries on the exhibition of a certificate of their origin, and the authors will stand on the same footing as those of the country into which they are introduced. The convention comes into operation on the 1st of July in the present year, and is open for the admission of any other state now belonging to, or which may hereafter join, the Zollverein.

Two unpublished comedies by the great actor, Talma, were sold the other day at one of the auction-rooms of Paris. They are entitled '*La Méprise*' and '*L'Erreur Agréable*,' but are two forms of the same work, or nearly so, there being little difference beyond the titles and names of the *dramatis personæ*. It is said that the perusal of these productions affords no reason for regretting that Talma did not quit the sock and buskin for the pen.

At a sale which occurred at Saint-Sebastien a week or two since, a copy of the *Lettres Juives* was sold for less than eighteenpence, and was found to contain fifty-two inedited letters of Voltaire, Diderot, D'Alembert and their contemporaries. An amateur of Bayonne heard of the discovery, and gave two thousand francs for this promising lot of autographs.

The differences between the Schillerstiftung and its several branches not having come to a satisfactory compromise since the last general meeting, a new general meeting was considered necessary, and was held at Weimar, on the 7th inst. This time matters were arranged peacefully and amicably; the Verein returned by majority of votes to the old statutes, and consequently a new place of presidency had to be elected for the period of the next five years. The choice fell on Vienna.

The discovery of Dante's bones continues to occupy the Italian press in no small degree. Not to speak of the mystical light in which some of the papers, especially the *Gazzetta del Popolo*, view the matter, looking upon the coincidence of the Dante-Jubilee and the discovery of the poet's remains not as a thing of chance, but as the result "of certain mysterious, invisible, impene-trable laws, which rule the destinies of the earth," we gather a few more facts concerning the interesting discovery. Several physicians were present at the examination of the bones; they took measure of the skeleton and found its length, from the skull to the heel, 1'55 metres. Besides the piece of the lower jaw, a small piece of the skull is wanting, as well as three finger-joints of the right hand. The Franciscan monk, Santi, by whose testimony, in his inscriptions on the box, these human remains were known to be those of Dante, was a great scholar, according to some old Ravenna authors, viz., Serafino Pasolini in his '*Lustri Ravennati dall' Anno 600 all' Anno 1689*.' In the records of the convent, autograph manuscripts of Santi were found, which correspond exactly with the writing in the wooden box which contained the bones. It was Bernardo Bembo who, in 1483, had the monument for Dante erected at his own expense, by Pietro Lombardi. Later, when it had fallen into decay, the Cardinal Corsi, a Florentine, legate of Ravenna, had it restored, in spite of the opposition of the Franciscan monks, who claimed the monument as their property. This happened in 1692. Then followed the Cardinal Valenti Gonzaga, who built the present chapel at his own expense, which was completed in the year 1780. The bones, it appears, had been removed before Corsi began his work, in June, 1677, as the inscription informs us, but Corsi came to Ravenna only in 1687. And now a half-forgotten rumour is at once remembered at Ravenna, the rumour that the Dante Mausoleum in the Dante Chapel did not contain the poet's remains, and that this rumour dated far back; in 1780, it is said, when Cardinal Valenti restored the chapel, the urn had been opened and found empty, and that all the bystanders had been sworn not to reveal what they had seen, or rather what they had not seen. But one of them, then sacristan of the

convent, confided the fact to his missal, in the cover of which it has been found. All these smaller instances correspond exactly with the historical events, long confirmed and established, thus corroborating the fact that these lately-discovered remains are in reality those of Dante. The photographer Alinari has been sent to Ravenna in order to copy the box and its contents by photography. According to the latest news, the urn was opened on the 7th inst., in presence of the magistrates, a government commission, and a deputation from Florence. The urn was found empty, with the exception of two finger-joints, one foot-joint and some dry laurel-leaves; these joints belong to the remains, and are those which had been found wanting in the box of Frater Santi.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE EVENING EXHIBITION will COMMENCE on MONDAY NEXT, the 19th inst., and continue open every Evening.—Admission (from Half-past Seven till Half-past Ten).—JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall (near St. James's Palace), daily, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—THE GALLERY, with a COLLECTION OF PICTURES BY ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall.—THE TWELFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the Contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, to which has been added, Rosa Bonheur's New Picture of 'A Family of Deer crossing the Summit of the Lone Rocks' (Forest of Fontainebleau), is NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

MR. CHURCH'S GREAT PICTURES, 'Cotopaxi' and 'Chimborazo,' painted as pendants to his celebrated work, 'The Heart of the Andes,' also the 'Aurora Borealis,' an Arctic Scene, are NOW ON VIEW at T. McLean's New Gallery, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, 1s.

MR. MORBY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery, 24, Cornhill. This Collection contains examples of Rosa Bonheur—Hook, R.A.—Phillips, R.A.—Fribb, R.A.—Roberts, R.A.—Foolie, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Ward, R.A.—Cope, R.A.—Crawford, R.A.—Pickersill, R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Leighton, A.R.A.—Calderson, A.R.A.—Sant, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—H. O'Neill, A.R.A.—P. Naemyth—Linnell, sen.—Marks—Miss Mutrie—Yeames—Gale—Gallait—Gérôme—Verboeckhoven—Férré—Duverger, &c.—Admission on presentation of address card.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—June 12.—Sir R. I. Murchison, President, in the chair.—'On a Visit to the Wahabee Capital of Central Arabia,' by Lieut.-Col. Lewis Pelly, Her Majesty's Political Resident at Bushire, Persian Gulf. The author was led to undertake this remarkable journey to the chief seat of the jealous and bigoted Wahabee Mohammedans from having read in the published *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* that the situation of these interior cities had never been fixed by direct observation. He was desirous, at the same time, of a personal interview with the Amir on matters connected with public duty. He started, therefore, with two officers attached to his establishment, Dr. Colvill and Lieut. Dawes, on the 18th of February in the present year. He entered the country at the Port of Kowait, in the north-western corner of the Persian Gulf, and proceeded in a S.S.W. direction over the desolate unpeopled waste which separates the neighbourhood of Kowait and all other coast settlements from the well-peopled and cultivated highlands, or *Nejed*, of Central Arabia. The party did not attempt to conceal their nationality, although they found it prudent to throw the *abak* and *chiffesah* of the country over their own clothing, and thus avoid needless intrusion and collision. They travelled on camels, starting each morning a little before daybreak, and continuing the march until sunset: their astronomical observations for fixing positions were taken only at night, when the Arab attendants were asleep, and for this purpose they planted their tent with the entrance open to the North star. Soon after leaving Kowait all traces of road cease, and the Wahabee territory commences—boundless, gently undulating plains, which in this early spring-time were sprinkled with grass and flowers, just sufficient to give a slight glow of green. Snakes, lizards, and insects abounded, but no human habitation was seen until they reached *Nejed* proper, and only a single tree and one group

of wells. The physical character of the country was varied in the course of the march by a series of seven ridges of sand (sometimes divided into isolated hills) which lay parallel to each other and to the shore-line of the Persian Gulf, and which the party again crossed when returning eastward by another route to the gulf. They extend over many degrees of latitude, and are separated by narrow valleys; but there is, independently of this, a gradual general rise of the country from the seaboard towards the north-west. After ten days' march across these sandy ridges and narrow valleys, the party came to the last hill, and saw before them a boundless plain, sprinkled here and there with brushwood, and called Ormah. Wells and running streams were here met with, but the latter soon terminate in the arid country to the east and west. The Ormah district is bounded on the west by a remarkable ridge, through a picturesque gap in which the road leads into Shaab, an upland plain a few miles in width. The Shaab plain, on the other hand, is bounded by the Aridh hills, which form the eastern block of the Nejed highlands; and the Aridh range is succeeded on the north by the Towaj chain, the two being separated by the well-peopled plain of Mehmee. The cultivated and populous district of Sodeyr is a strip of land lying immediately under the Towaj range. The party had now reached the peopled central land, and the first town they entered was Sidoos, a cheerful, neat-looking place, embosomed in date-groves, where they were well received and invited to turn Mussulmans. After examining here an ancient column erected anterior to the Mohammedan era, they turned eastward towards Riadh, the Wahabee capital, arriving on the 5th of March, or fifteen days after their departure from Kowait. Colonel Pelly had the honour of three interviews with the Wahabee ruler, who is both the spiritual and temporal head of the Wahabee territories, and in all respects absolute throughout his dominions. The longitude of Riadh, by the mean of five solar observations, was found to be 46° 41' 48", the latitude 24° 38' 34". The party returned to the shores of the Persian Gulf by way of El Ahas district, a fertile oasis, from twenty to thirty miles in length by twelve in width, to Okair.—Further details of the journey are reserved by Colonel Pelly until he has sent in his Report to the Indian Government, after which they will be at the disposal of the Society. 'On the Korea,' by Capt. A. Young.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—June 2.—Sir J. Boileau, V.P., in the chair.—A paper rubbing of a large Greek inscription, which had been obtained by Mr. Frank Calvert from a Mosque, and had originally come from the town of Sestos, on the Hellespont, was exhibited. This inscription contains 106 lines, and is on a white marble slab, five feet long and two feet wide, and, with the exception of the two lines at the beginning and a few words and letters elsewhere, is quite perfect. The letters are all capitals, and there are, with few exceptions, no divisions between the words. Mr. Greaves, Q.C., had made as accurate a copy of the inscription as he was able, and he stated that the inscription contained a decree of the Senate and people of Sestos in honour of Menas, the son of Menes. This decree was proposed by Menander, the son of Apollas; for he was now satisfied that the word following Menander was a proper name, as Mr. Yates had discovered the same name in another inscription. The inscription contained a prolix enumeration of the many meritorious actions of Menas. It stated how, from the very dawn of his youth, he deemed it most honourable to render services to his country; that he spared no expense, and avoided neither danger nor suffering, but thought everything secondary to the genuine and intense love of his country; that he performed many embassies to the Kings, who were probably the Attali, Kings of Pergamos; that he transacted business with Strato, the commander of the Chersonese and Thrace, and rendered him useful to his country; that after the death of the Kings, when the city was in danger through the fear of the neighbouring Thracians and other circumstances, he persevered both in saying and doing the best and most honourable things

for his country; that he undertook embassies to the commanders sent by the Romans into Asia, and effected thereby what was serviceable to his country; that he was chosen priest of King Attalus, and well discharged the duties of the office, paying attention not only to the citizens, but also to the strangers visiting the city; that, being chosen Gymnasiarch, he provided admirably for the good order of the Epheboi and the youths and the other matters of the Gymnasium; that he furnished the bath and the temple of Mercury (and probably of Hercules), and dedicated a statue of white marble; that on the birthdays of the King in every month he sacrificed and instituted games. In return for which things the Demos deemed him worthy of a vote of praise, and the Epheboi and the youths crowned him, and he bore the expense himself; that the Demos determined to use its own brass money, marked with the emblem of the city, and that Menas bestowed the necessary care upon it; that being again elected Gymnasiarch, he sustained the office in troublous times, when many were afflicted by the incursions of the Thracians and the surrounding wars, in which everything was carried away from the pastures, and the arable land remained unsown, whereby the Demos in general and each citizen in particular were brought into distress; that Menas sacrificed to Mercury and Hercules on behalf of the Demos and the youths and celebrated games, and having sacrificed with propitious omens, he invited not only the citizens but strangers to the sacred feasts; that he dealt benevolently with all that attended lectures, wishing to acquire glory for his country from those who were instructed; and that he took care of the education of the Epheboi and the youths; that he celebrated games in honour of Mercury and Hercules in the month Hyperbeteus, giving, as prizes for all games, splendid arms, on which the names of the victors were engraved; that he also gave prizes for good order, energetic action, and a good habit of body. In order, therefore, that the Demos might appear to honour good and worthy men, and to approve of those who, from the first dawn of their youth, had been zealous for the commonweal, and that the rest might be induced to emulate the most honourable, it was decreed by the Senate and the Demos that Menas be praised on account of all the things aforesaid, and for the goodwill which he continues to entertain towards the Demos, and that it be granted to him to dedicate arms with inscriptions upon them, and that he be crowned by the Epheboi and the youths, and also by the whole Demos, in the General Assembly, with a golden crown; the herald making proclamation thus:—"The Demos crowns Menas, who has twice honourably and magnificently discharged the duties of Gymnasiarch, on account of his virtue and goodwill towards itself;" and it is decreed that a bronze statue of him be erected in the Gymnasium, on which shall be inscribed, "The Demos and the youths crown Menas, who has twice honourably and magnificently discharged the duties of Gymnasiarch, and been a good man towards the Demos;" and it is decreed that he and his descendants be called to precedence in every game which the Demos celebrates, and that the Agonothet for each year make proclamation of the crowning. And since Menas, on account of the existing pressure on the public, wishes to gratify the city even in this, and undertakes the expense of the statue out of his private means, let as handsome a statue as possible be provided, and let this vote be inscribed on a pillar of white marble, and let it be placed in the Gymnasium. Such is a very imperfect outline of this inscription. As to its date, Mr. Greswell, who had published the best work on the Greek Calendar, and was the highest authority on such a subject, had fixed the date between B.C. 133 and B.C. 126, for these reasons:—The inscription mentions one King Attalus, and the deaths of the Kings, and a time of great confusion and distress after their deaths, in the course of which Roman commanders had been sent into Asia. Now, there were three Kings of Pergamos of the name of Attalus. The second died B.C. 138, and the third B.C. 133. He bequeathed his dominions to the Roman people; but Aristonicus, a claimant of them by right of succession,

maintained a contest for them for six years with the Romans. The war began B.C. 132 or 131, when L. Crassus was sent against Aristonicus; and the triumph over him by M. Aquilius was November 20, B.C. 126. From this time the dominions of the Kings of Pergamos were called Proconsular Asia, and in any contemporary Greek decree its commander would be called *Ἀνθύπατος*. Therefore, the date of this inscription seems to be between B.C. 133 and B.C. 126. About an inch of the first line of the inscription is wanting, and the first letters are *ως*. Now, Greek inscriptions commonly begin with a mention of the chief officer in the State at the time, and very probably this inscription began *ἐπὶ λέλειπε*, like two similar decrees of the Amphictyons mentioned in the oration of Demosthenes de Corona; and if so, probably the beginning was, "When Glaucias was the Priest of the Cilician Apollo." In the Macedo-Hellenic Calendar Hyperbeteus was the last month, and the only month which began with *υ*; consequently there can be little doubt that that is the month mentioned here, especially as there is an inscription from Pergamos in the 'Corpus Inscr.' vol. ii. p. 846, which has that month in the second line. The form of the decree accords with many others, several of which are cited by Demosthenes in his Oration de Corona, and especially one for crowning Demosthenes himself; but that decree is not a sixth of the length of the present, but in substance, as regards the crowning with a golden crown, they are very similar. In the present, the *καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθὸς* occurs repeatedly in various forms; and in that on Demosthenes, the *καλοκαγαθία*—the concentration of all that is honourable and good—is a primary cause of the vote. With regard to the games that are mentioned, we have races, *διδράματα*, and the long race, *μακρὸς δρόμος*. We have the casting of spears, *ἀκόντισμος*, and the shooting of arrows, *ροτή*; and we have also *ἀκόντισμος* and *διὰροτή*, the former of which seems to denote the casting a spear through something, possibly a ring, and the latter to the similar performance with arrows.—Mr. Joseph Wilkinson gave an account of the recent discovery of Roman Remains at Old Ford, near Bow, and described the objects that have been excavated.—General Lefroy contributed a Notice of the excavation of a circular chamber in the Torwood, Shropshire, about five miles west of the Forth of Airth and three miles north of the wall of Antoninus. Lieut.-Col. Dundas, by whom the excavations were done, furnished drawings and photographs of the objects found.—Sir Jervoise C. Jervoise, M.P., recalled attention to the subject of calced flints found in detached heaps in the neighbourhood of Idsworth, Hants, and read extracts from Tyler's 'Early History of Mankind,' which showed that these heaps belonged to what he called the "stone boiling" period. He produced a chipped flint (7½ by 2 inches) found in one of those heaps which might tend to give a date to the "stone boiling" period, which extended from pre-historic to modern times in various parts of the world; and concluded his observations by expressing a hope that attention being now called to this curious subject, other facts would be discovered by archaeologists which would throw additional light on the history of the early inhabitants of our island. Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., gave an account of the process by which the reticulated or cracked china was made, and was of opinion that the calced flints or "milk stone" brought by Sir Jervoise was produced by similar means.—Mr. B. T. Williams exhibited, on the part of the Hon. Fulke Greville, of Castle Hall, Milford, a grant by Henry the Eighth, dated June 26, 1549, of Slebyche, Pill (now Milford) and other properties in the county of Pembroke, and which had belonged to the late dissolved Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in England.—The Rev. G. J. Chester exhibited a Jacobite ring containing two miniatures, the Chevalier and his wife on the inside and King George on the outside; two Hebrew MSS., one a copy of the Song of Moses at the end of the Book of Deuteronomy, the other a roll containing the Book of Esther; and a collection of Kabyle ornaments and charms of various dates.—Sir J. C. Jervoise brought a beautiful enamelled posy ring, with the

motto, "If love can merit, I shall inherit," found on his estate in Hants.—Mr. Ashurst Majendie brought a portrait on panel of Charles the First, said to be contemporary.—Mr. C. Keane exhibited the silver matrix of a seal containing the armorial bearings of the Sparrows, an Ipswich family;—and Mr. F. M. Good sent a series of admirable photographs of Corfe Castle, and other places about to be visited by the Institute at its approaching meeting.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—June 5.—F. P. Pascoe, Esq., President, in the chair.—Lieut. R. C. Beavan, Messrs. W. Borrer, T. G. Rylands, W. S. Dallas and G. R. Crotch, were elected Members; and Messrs. R. J. Ransome, B. Cooke, and T. Brunton were elected Annual Subscribers.—The Rev. H. Clark exhibited specimens of a new beetle, captured by Mr. Bowker, in British Kaffraria; it approached most nearly to *Macronychus*, a genus of Elmidæ, and was described as being "very numerous in the Sunn River, whirling on a sunny day over the edge of the fall, then making a sudden dive through the fallen water, and fastening themselves to the face of the rock; they resemble in this way a flock of sea-birds when feeding."—Mr. F. Smith exhibited a specimen of *Apate capucinus*, recently captured by his son, Mr. Edgar Smith, in Bishop's Wood, running over felled timber.—Mr. Bond exhibited a specimen of *Dianthacia albimaculata*, captured last year at Gosport; and a *Saturnia polyphemus*, from the cocoon of which had also emerged a large Ophion.—Mr. Stainton showed some galls on the leaves of *Quercus ilex*, from Mentone; and the President exhibited a Dorcadid, probably a new species, which he had taken at Alicante during the previous month.—Letters were read from Mr. E. Reed, from Bahia, and Mr. J. A. Brewer, from the Azores, detailing their respective entomological experiences.—Mr. F. Smith criticized Dr. Sichel's 'Essai Monographique sur le *Bombus montanus* et ses Variétés,' and expressed his dissent from the conclusion of the author that the numerous forms of *Bombus* therein mentioned were not true species, but merely varieties of *B. montanus*, of St. Fargeau.—The Rev. H. Clark read the concluding part of his 'Descriptions of new Phytophaga from Western Australia.'—Mr. F. Moore read a paper entitled 'Descriptions of new Bombyces from North-east India.'

CHEMICAL.—June 1.—Dr. A. W. Williamson in the chair.—Mr. G. B. Robertson and Mr. E. Swann were formally admitted Fellows, and Mr. W. Tilden was elected.—The donations to the library included the Actonian Prize Essay of Mr. G. Warrington.—The President, Dr. W. A. Miller, delivered a discourse upon 'Some Points in the Analysis of Potable Waters,' in which were reviewed the methods commonly employed in the detection and quantitative estimation of the various impurities occurring in water, and certain new processes described which had reference to the determination of the amounts of organic matter, nitric acid, and ammonia. The points brought forward in the lecture were very fully illustrated by experiments.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.—June 6.—Ordinary Meeting.—Dr. J. Hunt, President, in the chair.—The following new Fellows were elected:—Messrs. R. Tate, W. Story, F. Braby, R. Wood, W. Wilkinson, J. T. Doyle, W. T. Marriott, C. Wetton, J. A. Brown, E. Anderson, F. Wrentmore, J. Coven, J. H. More, T. J. Sanderson, T. S. Barrett, J. B. Symonds, A. Vacher, the Rev. W. G. Cookesley, Drs. J. L. H. Downe, R. S. Sisson and J. S. Ramskill.—Local Secretary for Caracas, Venezuela, A. Ernst, Esq.—The following paper was read:—'On Western Esquimaux Land, and on the Desirableness of further Arctic Research,' by Dr. B. Seemann.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon. London Mathematical, 7½.—'Regular Hypocycloidal Tricusps,' Mr. Jenkins.
Tues. 8.—'Native Social Life in India,' Rev. J. Long.
Tues. 8.—'Statistics of Clearing-house, Mr. Lubbock; 'Economic Condition of Highlands and Islands of Scotland,' Mr. Levi.
Wed. Literature, 4½.
Wed. Meteorological, 7½.—Annual General Meeting.
Thurs. Zoological, 4.

FINE ARTS

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION OF LIVING ARTISTS.

Paris, June 12, 1865.

THE Annual Exhibition of the Works of Living Artists, which now fills the northern galleries of the Palais de l'Industrie in the Champs Élysées, is at any rate a startling illustration of the activity of French artists. Here are between 3,000 and 4,000 works of Art, which have been completed since July last, when Marshal Vaillant announced in the great square *salon* of the Louvre that the Emperor had determined to institute a *Grand Prix de l'Empereur*, of the value of 100,000 francs, to be given every five years to the artist who shall have produced within that period the greatest work in painting, sculpture or architecture. This imperial prize is to be awarded by a commission (over which the Minister of Fine Arts will preside), composed of thirty members, ten of whom are to be nominated by the Academy of Fine Arts. The announcement of this prize was, it will be easily understood, received with great enthusiasm by the assembled body of artists. The French artist looks eagerly forward to win the various state distinctions that are in store for artistic merit. These distinctions are now valued more highly than they were even a few years ago, since the juries who award them are elected by the artists themselves. French Art has got free from the trammels of the Academy, and its judges are now elected every year by the whole artistic community.

The easy access that has been made for the young artist to the spacious walls of the Annual Exhibition in the Champs Élysées, has let in this year a more than average quantity of poor pictures, and not only poor pictures. There are works upon the walls that provoke not anger, but pity. They are pictures that leave not a spark of hope for the artist, as the spectator gazes and shrugs his shoulders at them. We say, the man has mistaken his vocation who has spoiled this canvas. Here is no artistic faculty struggling clumsily to express itself. Here is not the stammerer with a great story in his brain, but rather the loose tongue and the addled pate. Then, again, there are the mediocre pictures; and these may be counted by the hundred. The old subjects are present, interpreted in twenty different ways. Our brave friends the Zouaves are charging across the canvas, or carrying everything before them on the heights. Our old intimate, the heroic subaltern, in his baggy red trousers, is valiantly leading his Pious through a ford. We are at the bivouac fire again, with those sly rascals, the Zouaves, grinning and smoking round the *pot-au-feu* that has not been too honestly come by. A farmer has missed two or three plump capons from his yard, and, pray where are they, *Messieurs les Zouaves*? It would have been impossible to have an exhibition of national Art without at least one canvas with the Little Corporal in it. M. Charpentier has this year supplied a figure of young Napoleon Bonaparte, with his arms crossed and his swarthy face sternly set, gazing confidently through the smoke at the *Batterie des Hommes sans Peur*. It is the old conventional figure, fairly copied. There are, moreover, in the spacious galleries of the Palais de l'Industrie sundry dazzling pictures of triumphs belonging to the Second Empire. M. Félix Philippoteaux has painted the triumphant entry of the French Army into Mexico, with General Forey at its head. The flags, the flowers, the dazzling costumes of the Mexicans and the glare of the sun upon the French steel, the children advancing towards the triumphant General with flowers, make up a glaring scene that almost brings water into the spectator's eyes. There is not a cool corner anywhere.—A much finer, a more boldly drawn, and a soberer bit of military life, is Adolphe Shreyer's *Charge of the Artillery of the Imperial Guard at Traktir*. The dash and confusion of such a charge are given with great skill. The wounded artilleryman in the foreground, falling from his horse, is admirably conceived and executed.—Among the military paintings, M. Protain's *Return of the Conquerors to Camp*, covered with dust and almost dead with fatigue, is more than an average example of French skillful

drawing. The effect of gloom and dust gives an appropriate atmosphere to the scene.

The most startling picture in the Exhibition is, without doubt, M. Théodore Gudin's 'Arrival of the Emperor at Genoa.' 'Bad Turner!' said an Englishman, passing by the picture. It is not a good Turner. The sea is meant to be sparkling, but it looks like a flat, white-washed surface. The vivid colours are cast together pell-mell; the blues and yellows and reds are crude. Had Napoleon slid into Genoa on the arch of a rainbow, he could not have reached it with more colour than is here thrown about him.

How different is the work of Jean Léon Gérôme. His great subject this year is the reception of the Siamese Ambassadors by the Emperor and Empress, in the palace of Fontainebleau. The Emperor is seated on the throne, with Eugénie at his side, and with his state officers and the Empress's ladies grouped round about. The decorations of the state room are solidly painted in, and get richness from the airy shadows against which they stand. On the right of the picture, in the foreground, are massed in most effective and harmoniously-coloured confusion, the gifts which the barbarian ambassadors have brought to Caesar. Along almost the entire canvas crawl, on hands and knees, with their Excellencies' noses almost touching the ground, the dusky representatives of the majesty of Siam. They are drawn with a skill that is peculiar to M. Gérôme. The rotundity of the figures, which it was so difficult to give in their recumbent position, and the variety which the artist has contrived to throw into the unattractive spectacle of a row of men on all-fours, are artistic triumphs. Then the spectator must be struck by the rare faculty which the artist shows for preserving the idiosyncrasy of each human subject. The faces of the ambassadors are of one type, but each has a distinct individuality. The Empress, watching the chief Ambassador presenting his credentials to her consort, albeit full of grace, is not so successful a portrait as we have a right to expect from the master pencil of Gérôme. But, taken altogether, the picture is the completest work of Art in this year's Exhibition. Next to it in point of completeness, and in degree of merit, I should be disposed to place Alexandre Cabanel's wonderful Portrait of the Emperor. This portrait occupies the place of honour in the Exhibition, exactly opposite the entrance, in the square *salon*. Twenty years ago, Cabanel was a *Grand Prix de Rome*, and he has justified the honour that was done to him in his youth. He is now an officer of the Legion of Honour and a Member of the Institute. He has represented the Emperor in evening dress, wearing the broad ribbon of the Legion. His Majesty is standing, resting one hand upon a table, and behind him lies, in rich folds, the robe of state, and by his hand glitters the crown. There is no affectation of ease or indifference in the figure. It is a State portrait, and all possible dignity is given to the pose. The Emperor is looking his best. The face is much handsomer than that which caricaturists and artists of pictorial newspapers have vulgarized as that of Napoleon the Third. To begin with, the Emperor is a fair man, with brown hair and moustache. It betrays, however, to quote Gilbert & Beckett,

Of grey precocious just an-inkling,
As if the pepper-box of care
Had given it a little sprinkling.

The brow is broad and solid; and there seems to be thought deep hidden behind the mysterious eyes. It is a grave, powerful face, but kindly withal. It is lit up, and the lips seem to be about to speak some courtesy to subject or ambassador. The drapery, which is black from the neck to the feet, and is relieved only by the red ribbon of the Legion, is managed with extraordinary skill and felicity. Every part of the picture is well and solidly finished, but it is nowhere overworked. No passage of it gives the spectator the painful impression of labour. It is a spontaneous, a bright bit of excellence in Art. That this picture is not an accidental success is proved by the Portrait of the Viscountess de Ganey, by the same artist. The head and bust and arms are perfect as regards drawing. The portrait is a close and most truthful

bit of painting. The luminous eyes have the flash and fire of life—of life that has an inner dream. The purple velvet robe is a beautiful bit of colour. There are many excellent portraits in the Exhibition, but none that approach the two *chefs-d'œuvre* by M. Cabanel.—Madame Henriette Browne has an excellent study of an Israelite scholar of Tanguers. But her portrait of a buxom lady (315) is coarse and harsh. The blue-black background is opaque; and altogether the picture is unworthy of her.

There are the usual nudities in the *salons*. Amaury-Duval has a Daphnis and Chloe that has no classical dignity in it, and the pink drapery thrown against the flesh has a most unpleasant effect. There are the usual number of chaste Susannas, whom few would suspect to be Susannas at all. One, by J. J. Henner, a *Premier Grand Prix de Rome*, albeit well drawn, is utterly without dignity. The nude figure set against orange drapery jars upon the eye, and the background is flat and leaden. In all respects the gem in this department of the Exhibition is M. J. J. Lefebvre's *Young Girl Asleep*. It is a study of the back of a figure, and is an exquisite bit of colour from head to foot; but I should advise Mrs. Grundy to pass rapidly by No. 1,290. A French painter in the Garden of Eden is apt to startle us. M. Lemud has painted the Fall of Adam. Our first parents as represented by this artist—well, how shall I describe them? The foliage employed is of the coarse green of the cabbage. The nudity and the harsh and chilly vegetation about it make the spectator shiver. Then, the Avenging Angel in the distance seems to have come up through a trap-door. In short, there is no idealization in the picture. It is repulsively real.

There are a few good, and a great many exceedingly bad, landscapes in the Exhibition. M. Allongé's *Sunset near Rambouillet* is a rich and true bit of colour. M. A. Appian has an excellent study of rocky landscape, full of air and harmonious greys. M. A. H. Bonnefoy in his *Environ of Cannes* shows that he is a promising addition to the list of French landscape-painters. M. C. F. Daubigny's effect of fleecy clouds (Heaven's lambs as the Germans call them) is at once a daring and successful moonlight effect.—M. J. P. Flandrini exhibits a rich bit of blue sky and burning landscapes from the South.—A Dutch painter named Haas has a good Dutch landscape with some admirably-painted cattle. There is rich, transparent shade (rare among French landscape-painters) in M. H. Havoteau's *Corner of a Park*.—M. V. L. Hugues contributes a fresh and light bit of a valley;—and the *Flanders Pasture* of Edmond de Pratère, a Belgian artist, is a study of cattle in Rosa Bonheur's manner.

I fear I have already trespassed at too great length on your columns, but I cannot conclude without drawing the attention of your readers to two exquisite little pictures by M. Blaise Desgoffe. These two still-life studies are most exquisitely finished. The fruit and rich wine-glass are a treat to the sight, so rich and harmonious and bright are the colours brought within the little frame. The companion study of a marble statuette, an agate base, and Indian and Persian shawls, is the perfection of finish. There is not better or sounder painting in the whole Exhibition than is shown in these little cabinet pictures by M. Desgoffe.

B. J.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

THE Royal Academy Exhibition will open to the public in the evening, from half-past seven o'clock until half-past ten o'clock, at the reduced price, on and after Monday next.

Mr. F. M. Brown's exhibition of his pictures at the gallery in Piccadilly closed on Tuesday last.

The First Commissioner of Public Works stated in the House of Commons, on the 8th inst., that an estimate of the cost of purchasing the sites of Archbishop Tenison's Library and St. Martin's Workhouse, in the rear of the National Gallery, would shortly be laid before the House, with a view to the enlargement of the last-mentioned institution. Mr. Cowper also stated it had been intimated to

the Royal Academy, that if an application for a part of the site of Burlington House were made to the present Government by that body, the same would be granted to it. With regard to the exhibition of the pictures by gaslight, arrangements might be made in the new building for the National Gallery to effect that end. The new building would afford space for the exhibition of the collection of Portraits now insufficiently displayed in Great George Street.

Mr. Hayter Lewis has been appointed Professor of Architecture in University College, London, vice Mr. Donaldson, who becomes Eremitus Professor, after a service of great duration.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold on the 9th inst. the following pictures, partly from the collection of Sir W. Call, Bart. Etty, a Lady caressing a Spaniel, the Dog by Sir E. Landseer, 69l. (Moore).—Mr. T. S. Cooper, a Cow and Sheep, 120l. (Millar).—P. Nasmyth, a Landscape, Cottages, two figures with a white horse on a road, 105l. (Crofts).—Mr. H. Wallis, Sir W. Raleigh in Durham House, 147l. (Bennett).—Mr. J. Phillip, Interior of a Highland Cottage, mother and two children, 162l. (same).—Mr. MacIac, The Babes in the Wood, 241l. (Skeat).—Mr. Creswick, Bridge at the Junction of the Greta and the Tees, 115l. (Millar).—Mrs. H. Ward, The Princes in the Tower, 141l. (Bennett).—Mr. F. Goodall, The Consort's Departure, 126l. (Millar).—P. Nasmyth, a Rustic Landscape, near Newport, Isle of Wight, 97l. (Skeat).—Mr. Linnell, A Landscape, 99l. (same).—Mr. MacIac, A Warrior's Cradle, 210l. (Flatow).—Mr. F. R. Lee, Devonshire Scenery, 120l. (Fitzpatrick).—Turner, The Mouth of the Thames, early, 307l. (Colnaghi).—W. Müller, The Noonday Meal, 682l. (Holmes).—Mr. Stanfield, a Scene on the French Coast, R.A. 1862, 473l. (Vokins).—Same, a Luggar off the French Coast, 1856, 614l. (Gambart).—Mr. Creswick, "Good Evening," autumn, 357l. (same).—Mr. Poole, The Rugged Path, 152l. (King).—Mr. E. W. Cooke, a Dutch Coast Scene, 294l. (Holmes).—Nasmyth, a Road Scene, 200l. (Vokins).—M. Leys, Re-establishment of Public Worship in the Church of Our Lady at Antwerp, 23½ in. by 31 in., 153l. (Pappelandamer).—Mr. Stanfield, The Cornice Road, 493l. (Vokins).—D. Cox, Scene in Wales, water-colour, 40l. (Vokins).

On the 3rd instant, the same auctioneers sold the following items from the collection of the late Rev. C. H. Hartshorne and others. Drawings: C. Fielding, Loch Rannock, 54l. (Morse).—Turner, Lake Albano, 351l. (Grundy).—J. Varley, View near Llangollen, 40l. (Palmer).—Turner, Ships in a light breeze, 30l. (Agnew).—Guildford, engraved in the 'England and Wales,' 148l. (Scott). Pictures: Mr. F. Leighton, La Nanna, 149l. (Agnew).—Mr. Millais, The Lucky Slipper, 236l. (same).—Mr. Frith, Nora Creina, 162l. (Ward).—W. Müller, Gillingham, 160l. (Broderip).—D. Cox, Rhyl, 152l. (Agnew).—Mr. Creswick, a Trout Stream in North Wales, figures by Mr. J. Phillip, 189l. (Hall).—Mr. T. S. Cooper, a Landscape, cows and sheep, 157l. (Mendoza).—G. Morland, a Landscape, 104l. (Pearce).

The same auctioneers also sold, on the 10th inst., the following water-colour drawings, the property of the late J. R. Williams, Esq., of Liverpool: W. Hunt, a Gamekeeper, 1834, 21l. (Bullock).—G. Barrett, a Classical Composition, 30l. (Agnew).—J. H. Mole, Coast at Cultercoats, 43l. (Vokins).—Mr. Linnell, Twilight, Duck Shooting, 50l. (Agnew).—Mr. C. Werner, Gateway, Entrance to Cairo, 30l. (Vokins).—Mr. Millais, Queen Elizabeth when Princess, 35l. (Newman).—W. Hunt, Apples, Black Grapes, and Raspberry, 45l. (Bullock).—Turner, Wolf's Hope, vide 'Guy Mannerling,' 158l. (Gibbs).—Mr. L. Haghe, Interior of the Cathedral at Bruges, 44l. (Bullock).—A Swiss Mountaineer, 45l. (Vokins).—W. Hunt, Peach, Green and Purple Grapes, 75l. (Peimain).—Mr. Stanfield, Bridge on the Rhine, 34l. (Agnew).—Turner, Lochmaben Castle, 68l. (Agnew).—W. Hunt, a Cottage, on piping hot day, 37l. (Bullock).—Flowers in a Glass, 12l. (Newman).—Mr. B. Willis, a Landscape, with cattle, 43l. (Agnew).—W. Hunt, Nectarine, Purple and White Grapes, 79l. (Newman).—C. Fielding, a Landscape, with

cattle, 32l. (Vokins).—Mr. Stanfield, View on the Meuse, 115l. (Agnew).—Mdlle. R. Bonheur, Scotch Cattle, sepia, 63l. (Agnew).—Mr. E. Warren, Autumn Leaves, Beeches, 44l. (Newman).—Mr. G. Cattermole, Christ preaching Humility, 70l. (Cox).—W. Hunt, a Peasant Woman in a Chair, 90l. (Agnew).—Mr. F. Goodall, a Fête Champêtre, 231l. (same).—W. Hunt, Two Peaches, Black Grapes and Rose Nibs, 55l. (Bullock).—Flowers in a Jug, and a Bird's Nest, 40l. (Newman).—Mr. F. Taylor, Collecting Flocks after a Storm, 157l. (Vokins).—Mr. L. Haghe, Milan Cathedral, 136l. (Agnew).—Mr. J. Gilbert, Miss Flite, vide 'Bleak House,' 204l. (Agnew).—Mr. L. Haghe, Interior of St. Mark's, Venice, 252l. (Gambart).

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—Madame Schumann's Last Performance, Half-past Three, TUESDAY, June 30.—Quartet, No. 8, E minor, Beethoven; Piano Solo, Handel, Chopin, and Schumann; Barcarole and Scherzo, Violoncello and Piano, Spohr and Mendelssohn; Mendelssohn, Joachim, Piaty, Ries, and Webb.—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, to be had at the usual places. Members can pay for Visitors at St. James's Hall.

J. ELLA, Director, 18, Hanover Square.

MISS EMMA BUSBY'S MORNING CONCERT, Willie's Rooms, SATURDAY, June 18.—One Guinea; and at the Musiciansellers'; and at 9, Howley Place, W.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS'S CONCERT, June 19, Half-past Eight, Hanover Square Rooms.—Mr. Sims Reeves will sing, for the first time, 'Lost Hope,' Scene, Words by H. F. Chorley, Esq., Music by Brinley Richards; Mr. Arthur Sullivan's new Duett for Piano and Violoncello; 'Through the Day, ye Little Birds' (Madrigal), full Chorus; Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. Lewis Thomas, M. Pague, and Messrs. Sullivan and Calcott. The Welsh Harper, Gruffydd (by permission of Lord and Lady Llanover) will play on the Triple-strunged Welsh Harp.—Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s.; at the Musiciansellers', and of Mr. Brinley Richards, No. 6, St. Mary Abbots Terrace, Kensington.

MR. DEACON'S THIRD AND LAST MATINÉE OF CLASSICAL MUSIC for the Season will take place on THURSDAY, June 22, at the Hanover Square Rooms, to commence at Three o'clock. Programme: Quartet, Op. 2, two movements, Mendelssohn; Aria, Il Sogno, Violoncello Obligato, Mercadante; Sonata in C minor, Op. 13 (Patetica), Pianoforte, Beethoven; Aria, 'Sombres forêts' ('Guillaume Tell'), Rossini; Sonata in A, Op. 47 (dedicated to Kreutzer), Violin and Pianoforte, Beethoven; Pianoforte Solo, R. Schumann, Mendelssohn and Handel, Swedish Melodies; Setlist in E flat, Op. 30, Onslow, Executants, M.M. Salton, Politzner, H. Webb, Fennell, and Dean, Vocalists; Madrigal, Enquiste and Signor Delle Sedi.—Tickets, reserved and numbered, to admit Three, One Guinea; Single Ticket, Half-a-Guinea; to be had of Messrs. Oliver & Co., 19, Old Bond Street; the principal Musiciansellers; at the Rooms; and of Mr. Deacon, 16, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square.

JUNE 24.—MR. JOHN THOMAS'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT, under the immediate patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, at the Hanover Square Rooms, at Three o'clock, when several of his latest Compositions will be performed, including M.S. Overture, M.S. Concertino for the Harp, M.S. Duett for Two Harps, and his Dramatic Cantata, 'Llewelyn,' by a full Orchestra, Band of Harps, united Chorus, &c. Vocalists: Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Salton-Doby, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Signor Delle Sedi. Harps: Messrs. J. Balsir Chatterton, Wright, Trust, Cheshire, Layland, and Mr. John Thomas. Conductor, Prof. Sterndale Bennett, Mus.D.—Reserved Seats, One Guinea. Unreserved Seats, Half-a-Guinea; to be had of Mr. John Thomas, 33, Welbeck Street, W.; of the principal Musiciansellers; and at the Ticket-Office, Hanover Square Rooms.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S PUPILS' PIANOFORTE PERFORMANCES, at the Hanover Square Rooms, SATURDAY, July 8, at Three o'clock.—Tickets and particulars of Mr. W. H. Holmes, 36, Beaumont Street, Marylebone.

CONCERTS.—A concert was given for a charity on Thursday week, at which the Wood Symphony, and the oratorio 'Paradise Lost,' by Mr. Lodge Ellerton, were performed. Referring to our classification of artists and amateurs, the bitter offence given by which to foolish vanity has not shaken its truth; and holding that to be an artist the musical proficient should be capable of writing something more consistent and serious than remembered melodies, we must consider Mr. Lodge Ellerton in right of the facile and versatile command over every form of composition, operatic, choral, orchestral, and for the chamber, exhibited by him during a course of many years, to rank as Onslow did,—that is, among the artists, not the amateurs, of English parentage. Were ideas synonymous with industry, Mr. Ellerton, like Onslow, must long ago have earned a European reputation. But his is one of the cases in which the determination to write, and the power to write correctly, bear no proportion to the inventive originality of their owner. Mr. Ellerton seems never to have learnt to mistrust his first thoughts—never to have aimed at that style which practice, accompanied by self-correction and selection, can produce. He cannot be inelegant, but is seldom new or forcible; and his music, so far as we know it, passes from the ear like a tale that is told, leaving no trace behind;—in this, it need not be

said, unlike Onslow's, the manner both of whose melodic phrases and harmonic construction is distinct and unborrowed. We find nothing to blame in the Symphony (the *andantino grazioso* of which is pleasing), neither in the Oratorio, so far as we followed it,—but next to nothing to retain. The best that can be said is that the works are smoothly wrought, and indicate a mind full of graceful instincts, cultivated by the study of good models. It is something in these days of desperate pretension to meet with a writer who prefers clearness and beauty to uncouthness.

At the close of last week concerts were given, also, by that estimable professor, Mr. John Francis Barnett, by Mdlle. Valentin, and Herr Klindworth, whose devotion to the school with which Mr. Ellerton will have nothing to do is notorious. We have no present fear of the congregation increasing largely in this country. On Saturday an Opera Concert was given to many thousand persons, at the Crystal Palace. This time it was supported by Mr. Gye's artists,—Madame Van den Heuvel Duprez, Mdlle. Carlotta Patti, Dr. Schmid (who is rather a heavy gentleman), Herr Wachtel, and, an object of some curiosity, Mdlle. Pauline Lucca, among the number. This pretty little lady was very well received in 'Voi che sapete,' and a commonplace *Lied* by Herr Abt; but she sang neither well. The public, however, accepts her effective *soprano* voice, and an appearance of archness, in lieu of refinement, expression, and flexibility. In no respect is she an artist to our liking, though she has 'the town,' even as in her day had Mdlle. Piccolomini. Mdlle. Lucca's organ, however, is infinitely purer and more powerful than that of the confident little Siennese lady.

Monday's Popular Concert was for the benefit of Mr. Sims Reeves, who sang very finely. Madame Arabella Goddard was the pianist. The same lady played Beethoven's *Concerto* in E flat on the same evening at the Philharmonic Concert with her usual correctness and dash of execution, and a more than usual want of depth and dignity of expression. To conceal this she had recourse to strong contrasts of tone, which disturbed one of the best qualities her performance used to have, to wit, evenness. A poetical meaning is not to be expressed by the liberal use of italics. Better no emphasis than false emphasis,—better a natural style, be it ever so inanimate, than manufactured animation. It is possible that the presence of an energetic rival may be, in part, the cause of the exuberances which struck us on Monday; if so, Madame Goddard's friends will do well to warn her against a mistake which damages, not vindicates, her individuality. The Philharmonic orchestra treated us to a hearing of that empty piece of bombast, Herr Wagner's overture to 'Rienzi,'—a coarse production, coarsely rendered; and to a new and (what is rarer still) artistically interesting *Concerto* for the flute by Herr Molique, excellently played by Mr. Svendsen. Madame Harriers-Wippen was the singer to replace Madame Tietjens. We cannot relish such known songs as the *scena* from 'Der Freischütz,' and 'Deh vieni' from 'Figaro,' when they are sung only conscientiously, and without the charm which, as we heard the other evening in Madame Micolan-Carvalho's *Pamina*, gives to old music the grace of fresh youth. The orchestra was below mediocrity on Monday evening.

On Tuesday Madame Schumann appeared at the Musical Union, with Herr Lauterbach,—a violinist who has been effaced this season (inevitably, perhaps) by the triumphant success of Herr Joachim.—Mr. Ella, we may here say, announces himself as having become accidentally possessed of a real treasure, a fine portrait of Mozart, by Pompeo Battoni,—and of his liberal intention of presenting it to the nation under certain conditions.

A line must be edged in, respecting the concert of Herr Louis Ries, at which a posthumous settest for stringed instruments by his namesake, was brought forward. We are informed that the heirs of Ferdinand Ries have also in MS. among other works smaller in scale, a symphony, a pianoforte trio, and four stringed quartets. This music, we submit, is well worth being sought out, as the settest, though by no means an unimpeachable work, proved. There is a quintett in D minor to be preferred to it,

but the opening *allegro* and *largo* are clear, bold and fanciful. The *intermezzo* is not without traces of Mendelssohn influence, and the last two movements to a certain degree lose by the alternation of styles and characters, which, meant to be romantic, is patchy. There may be less style in this music, but there is far more idea and beauty than in that by Schumann, with which we have of late been so liberally dosed. Ries wrote, no doubt, too carelessly, and under the serious disadvantage of Beethoven-worship; but, as we have said, and shall again say, his select works are unfairly neglected. One of his symphonies would at least have been as welcome as, and far newer than the Wagner trash with which our ears were deafened at Monday's Philharmonic Concert. Copious as is the above list, it by no means includes all the concerts of the last ten days. We must not forget those of *Herr Joseph Labov*, the blind pianist, who was assisted by Madame Lind-Goldschmidt and Herr and Madame Joachim, and of *Madame Alice Mangold*, whose graceful talent is well appreciated in London.

NEW ADELPHI.—A five-act tragedy, written by Mr. Bateman, and frequently acted in America, was produced on Monday, for the benefit of an English audience. It is entitled 'Geraldine,' and the heroine, the betrothed of a Crusader, becomes deformed during the six years of his absence; yet on his return the faithful lover honourably fulfils his contract. A revengeful Prior tempts her to jealousy, and she resolves on killing her sister, *Edith* (Miss Clara Denvil), but, on reflection, thinks it better to commit suicide. The malignant Prior is the son of a Welsh harper, who, in the first act, utters a malediction on the dwellers in Chester Castle. The Prior accordingly commences poisoning on a large scale, and contrives so to debilitate *Geraldine* that she becomes hunchbacked. We think that Miss Bateman would have acted wisely in visibly assuming the hunch, which is now left to the imagination of the audience. She has the merit, however, of giving life to a very dull character. The others refused to be galvanized. Mr. Jordan could make but little of the hero, Mr. Swinbourne less of the monkish tempter, and Mr. Billington nothing of a court jester. On the other hand, Mr. Bateman himself made too much of the Welsh bard, whose vehement cursing threw the house into convulsions. American actors are not happy in the original productions which they import into this country as legitimate dramas. The present work, written in blank verse, has no pretensions to poetry, and is so mechanically constructed as to seem even puerile.

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—On Saturday a new drama by Mr. Byron was produced. It is a comedy in three acts, and entitled 'War to the Knife.' The enmity implied in the title is cherished by a *Captain Thialston* (Mr. Sydney Bancroft), who has retained a letter from the correspondence of a young lady who has rejected him, and for which he has resolved on vengeance. A female friend defeats his object, by administering to him an opiate, and while he sleeps removes the letter from his pocket, and supplies its place with another which implicates him in a swindling transaction. When, therefore, he delivers the packet to the lady's husband, he simply convicts himself instead of committing her. This action is enlivened by some low comedy fun by Mr. H. Clarke, in the character of *Mr. Nubbly*, a greengrocer, who attends parties in the evening, and contrives while he hands an ice to remind his employer of his outstanding account. The robust hilarity of this actor kept the audience in good humour, and contributed much to the success of the new comedy.

OLYMPIC.—The company at this theatre is not exactly fitted for legitimate business; but they have been amusing themselves for the last week by attempting the performance of Shakspeare's 'Twelfth Night.' The one noticeable point in this movement is the fact, that Miss Kate Terry undertakes the two parts of *Viola* and *Sebastian*, and thus shows how far she can manage the Ulyssean bow of the Shakspearean drama. It may at once be said that she

is wanting in breadth and force; nevertheless she charmingly fills both characters. There is a delicacy and finish in the details which compensates for the shortcomings in regard to strength and vigour. Mr. Horace Wigan and Mr. Robert Soutar were both good in *Sir Andrew Aguecheek* and *Sir Toby Belch*. Mr. G. Vincent was not equal to *Malvolio*. The rest of the characters were conspicuous rather from their incompatability to those who had undertaken their representation than for their merits. Altogether one may learn from this performance the serious and important difference between the requirements needful for the poetic drama, and those which serve well enough for the mere drawing-room piece.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

THE folly of penny wisdom has not frequently had a more signal exposition than in the case of Mr. Gye's revival of 'L'Etoile.' Probably so large a sum was never expended on the mounting of an opera in this country. The work, it may be recollected, was not brought out till the very close of last season, and was even then given with one inevitable drawback, the appearance of a merely painstaking artist in a part which Lablache had worked up into one of his best creations. That the third act suffered from the excision of the *trio*, in 1864, we pointed out at the time. The revival, in spite of a splendour of pageant which cannot be too highly praised, could only be said to be moderately successful. But to repeat so complicated an opera,—and which cannot be said to have established itself in public favour here,—with an inefficient hero, and an inaudible heroine, in place of M. Faure and Madame Miolan-Carvalho, was wilfully to throw a great chance away,—for the world will now be with difficulty lured back to a work which it has found heavy, in spite of its splendour of caparison. Mr. Gye's policy, however, does not improve with success. It is said in Paris that he has received a liberal bonus from the Grand Opéra for the services of Mlle. Battu, Signor Naudin, and M. Faure, in the 'Africaine.' If this be true, his English upholders may well protest against the presentation of such a squadron of mediocrities as his theatre, with the exception of some half-dozen artists, has this year presented. He may be satisfied,—remembering the experiences of Mr. Lumley, whom no protection nor the most unscrupulous acquiescence on the part of the press could save,—that for all such expediency-work, a reckoning has to be paid, and that in it lie the sure seeds of future failure and downfall. In spite of Mlle. A. Patti's deserved and increasing popularity, in spite of the pleasing impression made by Signor Brignoli, the new tenor, and Signor Graziani's beautiful voice, and the *lazzi* of Signor Ronconi, 'Linda' pleases but tepidly. The opera has never, we repeat, in this country, enjoyed the favour it merits among Donizetti's works.—Madame Galetti is advertised to appear to-night as *Norma*, with Signor Capellio Tascas as *Pollione*.

At *Her Majesty's Theatre*, in place of the second performance of 'Medea,' postponed owing to an accident to Mlle. Tietjens, Mlle. Trebelli reappeared with all her known success in 'Il Barbiere.' Signor Gardoni is here again, and has been singing with Mlle. de Murska in 'Il Barbiere.' The lady's vogue increases. Madame Harriers-Wippen has arrived, and 'Il Flauto Magico' is announced to be in preparation. We shall return to 'Medea' again;—for the moment contenting ourselves with expressing lively pleasure in the sensation this noble though severe music has excited—a sensation for which we were unprepared; with recommending Mr. Mapleson to amend the weak point in the cast, by substituting a competent *Dirce* for Miss Laura Harris; and by correcting a slip of the pen in last week's notice (p. 788, col. 2, line 5). In place of "to command the requisite physical requisites," to command the *tragic requisites* should have been the phrase.—'Les Huguenots' is advertised for this evening, with a cast of great strength, including Mlles. Tietjens, De Murska and Trebelli, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, and Herr Rotikansky, who makes his *début* as *Marcel*.

Besides Mlle. Adelina Patti, Mesdames Ruders-

dorf, Lemmens-Sherrington, Parepa and Sainton-Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Cummings, Weiss and Dr. Schmid, will sing at the Handel Festival. A Festival of Parochial Choirs will be held in the Hereford Theatre on the 21st.

Herr Joachim, it is understood, is already retained for London, during the season of 1865-6. It need surprise no one should he make this cold and unmusical island of ours (so runs the scandal of foreign ignorance) his headquarters: if what is rumoured be true, that his engagement at Hanover has come to an end.

Madame Grisi has been singing 'Norma' for Mr. Mellon's benefit at Manchester. She also, the other day, took part in the inauguration of the new buildings at the Royal Dramatic College.

To keep complete record of all that Music is doing in this country is now beyond the power of any periodical, even one exclusively musical. The amount of local information alone is not to be dealt with, though it might be well tabulated by those who keep in view that which should never be lost sight of, the presentation of Music to Government as an art worthy of recognition—if Painting be deemed so. As an instance, where is Middlesborough? is a question which many a Cockney will ask. We have received from that town, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, a series of concert programmes, and of local comments on the same, which of themselves show ("errors excepted") what a real vitality is stir in places where Patis are luxuries undreamt of, and where the pleasure of the performance must belong to the resident resources, and not to "stars" imported from a distance, and, under such circumstances, more often vacantly stared at than intelligently appreciated.

What will Mr. Thayer say? News comes from Germany of a collection of unknown letters—eighty-three in number—from Beethoven to that patron of pianists, the Cardinal Archduke Rudolph, which ought, by this time to be published under the superintendence of that careful and trustworthy collector, Dr. von Köchel.

M. Gevart has disinterred in the Bibliothèque Impériale of Paris, an unknown opera, 'Artemise,' by Cavalli, an Italian whose name is beginning to rise above the waters of oblivion. He was called to Paris, says the *Gazette Musicale*, by Cardinal Mazarin,—and was one of the men who exercised in their day no inconsiderable influence on European musical composition.

They are preparing at Florence, the *Boccherini* journal informs us, 'La Dea Risorta' (an opera), by Ritter. A new 'Amleto,' by a young composer, Signor Faccio, is said to please at the Carlo Felice, Genoa. In memory of those who died at Curtatone and Montecatini, the Requiem of Signor Kozloski was sung in the Church of Santa Croce, Florence. A new opera by Signor Carlini is about to be produced at the Pergola. A concert somewhat inconsistently made up of the most modern music has been given in aid of the fund for the monument to Guido d'Arezzo. The Basevi prize, at Florence, open to competition till the end of August, is this year for a pianoforte quartet with stringed instruments.

We are sorry to read in the *Orchestra* that Signor Rossini is confined to his villa, at Passy, near Paris, by illness.

Gossips assert, that the machinist of the Darmstadt Theatre, who managed what was found impossible at the Grand Opéra of Paris,—namely, the *casting scene* in M. Gounod's 'Reine de Saba,' announces that when 'L'Africaine' shall be given, he will build a probable ship, which shall comport itself nautically, and really be wrecked: thus rescuing the act, which is so weak in Paris, from perils worse than any breakers, because ridiculous. The opera is under busy rehearsal at Covent Garden Theatre. That very odd and clever lady, who had not much of a voice eighteen years ago, who seems to rest nowhere, and to fly at every game, Madame Ugalde, will, it is said, bronze herself, and "create" the part of *Selika*, the African-Hindoostane Queen, in Belgium. How this will turn out who can dream, seeing that the lady never had a single quality (save *oplbom*) in common with Mlle. Saxe, whom Meyerbeer selected for the part

in Paris, or with Mdlle. Lucca, who is to support it here!

The recent change in the law respecting theatres is now producing its effect all over France, and Lyons is following the example of Paris and other cities. A new popular theatre is being established in the building, or on the site, of the Hôtel des Monnaies, in the Rue de la Charité; it is to be devoted to comic operas, operettas and ballets, and occasionally grand operas will find place in the *répertoire*. It is to contain 2,572 places, the admission to two-thirds of which will be only 5d., and to the remainder 1 franc.

MISCELLANEA

Cricket in France.—The *faneurs* of Paris have been a good deal surprised of late by the energetic amusement of the cricket club which has its ground in the Bois de Boulogne, on a spot known as the Pelouse de Madrid, and much astonishment has been expressed that anybody who is not compelled to labour should give himself up to such violent exercise and run the risk of blows from such a very hard ball for mere fun; but a fresh surprise awaited those who happened to be near the Pré-Catalan, also in the Bois de Boulogne, on Ascension Day. Immense banners, in black, red and yellow, floated over a formidable array of gymnastic apparatus, which seemed destined for the exploits of a *Léotard*. These extensive preparations, like the wickets of the Paris cricket-club, were all for the amusement of amateurs. The German Gymnastic Society, established some years in Paris, had invited the societies of Germany and the German Cantons of Switzerland to a grand *réunion*, the first of the kind that had been held in the French capital. The concourse was very large, and the fête was presided over by Dr. Zoepferitz, Professor of Heidelberg. During the whole day the amateur gymnasts of Mayence, Frankfort, Darmstadt, Kehl, Bäle, Stuttgart, and Zurich, performed prodigies of agility and daring. Of course, a congregation of Germans could not take place without music, and many pieces were admirably sung by three choral societies composed of Germans residing in Paris, all present taking part, as only Germans can, in the chorus. In the evening there was a festival, and on the following day a literary *soirée* in the masonic rooms of the Grand-Orient, in which the poet Kinkel took part.

Elephant Shooting in Abyssinia.—A French gentleman with English blood in his veins, Count de Moynier, who describes himself as the grandson of General William Burn, the "Hero of Delhi," has formed a company of adventurous spirits who are about to proceed to Abyssinia for the purpose of forming trading stations at Halai, near Port Aulais in the Red Sea, and Mount Taranta, in order to collect ivory and other valuable products, which will be remitted to French merchants in that quarter of the world, in relation with whom the expedition is planned. As Count de Moynier and his friends go out well armed for their own safety, and will maintain a sort of military organization amongst themselves, and elephants and other noble game abound in the neighbourhood of the proposed settlement, a sporting element has been added to the commercial one, and it is announced that any gentleman who would like six months' sporting of the kind referred to may secure tent and mess accommodation, everything in short that he requires, arms and ammunition excepted, and companionship and protection, by making a previous arrangement with the directors of the expedition, which will start in June next year. The departure of the sportsmen is, however, set down for October. Count de Moynier takes care to inform the public that the climate of Mount Taranta is temperate and healthy, and that it is not within the territories of King Theodore, who puts Europeans in irons. If any one desires to collect his own ivory, there is a chance open to him.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—G. S.—Nauticus—T. B. A.—W. H. W.—J. T. H.—W. L. N.—received.

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THE HAMPDENS; THE ANGLERS OF THE DOVE;

SISTER ANNA'S PROBATION; and SON CHRIS-

TOPHER, by HARRIET MARTINEAU; Illustrated by

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A FAMILY HISTORY, by HARRIET MARTINEAU, is now

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* * A New Serial and Illustrated Tale, by a Popular Author, will be commenced at an early date.

CHEAP EDITION OF 'THE SILVER CORD.'

This day is published, in fcap. 8vo. price 6s. with a Frontispiece,

THE SILVER CORD. A Story.

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"A very curious and powerful story."—*Athenæum*."There is a wealth of materials in it that is quite surprising. Almost every chapter has its own striking situation allotted to it, and we are constantly kept on the alert watching for something even more startling than all that has gone before."—*Saturday Review*.

London: BRADBURY & EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street, E.C.

LONDON LIBRARY, 12, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE, S.W.—A NEW EDITION of the CATALOGUE is JUST PUBLISHED, comprising the old Catalogue and Supplements incorporated into one Alphabetical List, with many Additional Cross References, an Index to the Collection of Tracts, and a Classified Index of Subjects, in one volume of 1,000 pages, royal 8vo. Price 10s. 6d. to members of the Library; 15s. to non-members. Terms of admission to the Library, 3s. a year; 2s. a year, with Entrance Fee 6s., or Life Subscription, 50s.

French condensed, for Schools and Self-Students.

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SALOM'S NEW OPERA and FIELD GLASS.

and THE RECONNOITERER GLASS, price 10s. 10d., sent free.—This "Tourist's Favourite," through extraordinary division of labour, distinctly shows small windows 10 miles off, landscape at 30 miles, Jupiter's moons, &c.—THE MARQUESS OF CARMARTHEN: "The Reconnoiterer is very good."—*REV. LORD SCARBOROUGH* "approves of it."—*LORD GIFFORD, of Ampney*: "Most useful."—*LORD GAVESON*: "Remarkably good."—*SIR DISNEY CAYLEY, of Brompton*: "It gives me complete satisfaction, and is wonderfully good."—*CAPT. SENEY, Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield Lock*, "Presents his compliments to Messrs. Salom & Co., and begs to enclose 10s. 10d. for a Reconnoiterer Glass, having just tried that sent to Lieut. Hopkins, and found it effective at the 1,000-yards range."—*F. H. FAWCETT, of Farnley Hall, Esq.*: "I never before thought of an article that so completely answered the recommendation of its maker, nor, although I have tried many, a Glass combining so much power for its size with so much clearness."—*The Field*: "We have carefully tried it at an 800-yard rifle range against the Glasses possessed by members of the Corps, and found it fully equal to any of those present, although they had cost more than four times its price. *Notes and Queries*: "What intended tourist will now start without such an indispensable companion to a pleasure trip?" The celebrated "HITHE" GLASS shows object-marks at 1,200 yards, and men at 3½ miles, price 3s. 6d. All the above Glasses, respectively bearing the registered trademarks, "Salom," "Reconnoiterer," and "Hythe," are only to be had direct from SALOM & CO., 28, Princes-street, EDINBURGH. No Agents of any kind anywhere.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE—REDUCTION

OF DUTY.—The Reduced Duty of 1s. 6d. per cent. per annum will be charged from MIDSUMMER NEXT on all insurances effected henceforth, whether on Buildings, Furniture, or Stock.

GEO. W. LOVELL, Secretary.

Lombard-street, and Charing Cross, April 27, 1865.

GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

22, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1837.

Capital—ONE MILLION.

The MIDSUMMER FIRE RENEWAL RECEIPTS are NOW

READY, and may be had at the Head Office, or of any of the Agents of the Company.

Fire Duty, 1s. 6d. per cent.

No Charge for Policies.

Transfers from other Companies at same terms and without expense.

Settlements prompt and liberal.

THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND and PER-

CENTAGES to SERVANTS.—WRITE direct to the EAST

INDIA TEA COMPANY for your TEAS. You will not only save

Servants' Percentages, but will buy direct from the Importers.

Price lists (post free) will be sent on application. Warehouses,

9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Edinburgh, &c. All prices

will be reduced 6d. per lb. on and after the 1st of June.

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FASHIONABLE KNICKERBOCKER

SUITS for BOYS, at 21s., 25s., 31s. 6d., &c.

FASHIONABLE JACKET, VEST and

TROUSERS SUIT, 25s., 31s. 6d.

Garments are kept ready for immediate use, or made to order at a few hours' notice.

H. J. & D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, Regent-street, 22, Corn-

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FOR GENTLEMEN Visiting the Sea-side or

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WATERPROOF TWEED OVERCOATS are patronized by

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FENDERS, STOVES, FIRE-IRONS and

CHIMNEY-PIECES.—Buyers of the above are requested,

before finally deciding, to visit WILLIAM S. BURTON'S

SHOW-ROOMS. They contain such an assortment of FEN-

DERS, STOVES, RANGES, CHIMNEY-PIECES, FIRE-

IRON'S and GENERAL IRONMONGERY, as cannot be

approached elsewhere, either for variety, novelty, beauty of design,

or equisiteness of workmanship. Bright Stoves, with ornate

ornaments, 3s. 6d. to 52s. 10s.; Branded Fenders, with standards,

7s. to 52s. 10s.; Steel Fenders, 3s. 6d. to 11s.; Ditto, with rich

ornament ornaments, from 3s. 6d. to 18s.; Chimney-pieces, from 1s. 6d.

to 100s.; Fire-irons, from 3s. 6d. the set to 4s. 6d.—The BURTON

and all other PATENT STOVES, with radiating hearth-plates.

PAPIER-MACHÉ and IRON TEA TRAYS.

—An assortment of TEA TRAYS and WAITERS wholly

unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.

New Oval Papier-Maché Trays, from 20s. to 10 guineas.

Ditto, Iron ditto, from 13s. to 4 guineas.

Convex square, ditto, from 7s. 6d.

Round and Gothic Waiters, Cakes and Bread Baskets, equally low.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FUR-

NISHING IRONMONGER, by appointment to H. R. H.

the Prince of Wales, sends a CATALOGUE gratis, and post paid. It contains upwards of 600 Illustrations of his illustrated Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Ranges, Chimney-pieces, Kitchen-ranges, Lamps, Gasoliers, Tea-trays, Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet-ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-Room Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Lists of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 20, Oxford-st., W., 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-st.; 4, 5 and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard.

BURROWS' LANDSCAPE GLASSES.
32, 13a, ed. "The best Binoculars yet invented." For the RACE, FIELD, or OPERA. Catalogues gratis. Apply to W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, London Agents: Arnold, 72, Baker-street; Wiles & Co., 55, Chancery-lane, and 25, Ludgate-hill.

THE NEW DERBY RACE GLASS, price 50s., with Stiff Case complete, will show distinctly the entire Race, from "the start" to "the coming in." Guaranteed the cheapest and best Glass (a New Model) ever offered to the Public. Sent carriage free to any part of the Kingdom. Post-office orders payable to WILLIAM CALLAGHAN, Optician, 23a, New Bond-street, W. (corner of Conduit-street).

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—OPERA-GLASSES in every variety of form and mounting, matchless for their great magnifying power and sharpness of definition, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23a, New Bond-street, W. (corner of Conduit-street), Sole Agent for the celebrated Field and Opera Glasses made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

SMITH, BECK & BECK'S
NEW MERIDIONAL MAXIMUM THERMOMETER.

This Instrument cannot be put out of order, and registers the heat with the greatest accuracy. A Description sent free by post, or to be had on application at 31, CORNHILL, E.C.

COUNCIL MEDAL, 1861.—FIRST-CLASS MEDAL, 1863.—PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

The above Medals have been awarded to **SMITH, BECK & BECK,** who have REMOVED from 6, Coleman-street, to 31, CORNHILL, E.C.

where they have opened extensive show-rooms, containing large assortments of ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES, and all classes of OPTICAL, METEOROLOGICAL, and other SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS and APPARATUS. Catalogues sent on receipt of six postage-stamps.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK, LIMITED,
AND THE
ENGLISH JOINT-STOCK BANK, LIMITED,

Are authorised to receive Subscriptions for

THE PHOSPHATE OF LIME COMPANY,
LIMITED.—To be incorporated under "The Companies" Act, 1863, by which the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares. Capital, 200,000, in 10,000 Shares of 20s. each. (With power to increase.) 10s. per Share payable on application; 4s. on allotment. Calls to be made in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.

Directors.
John Ales Hankey, Esq. (late of Messrs. Hankey & Co., Bankers), Fenchurch-street.

Thomas Bradshaw, Esq., Director of the English Joint-Stock Bank, Horace Edward Chapman, Esq. (Messrs. Lane, Hankey & Co.), London.

Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, M.P., 16, Rutland-gate.

Lieut.-Colonel Doveton, Director of the Agra and Masterman's Bank.

Professor Way (late Consulting Chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society).

Bankers.
The Agra and Masterman's Bank, 35, Nicholas-lane, London; English Joint-Stock Bank, 60, Gracechurch-street, London; and its branches.

Brokers.
Messrs. Robins, Barber & Dalley, 20, Threadneedle-street, London.

Solicitors.
Messrs. Mercer & Mercer, 9, Minchion-lane, London.

Temporary Offices—10, St. Swithin's-lane, London.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the well-known deposits of Phosphate of Lime, situated at the Island of Somborne, in the West Indies, and at Logroan, in Estremadura; thus avoiding the serious competition that would necessarily arise if the two properties were in the hands of parties having antagonistic interests.

The business is fully organised, and in active operation; and the benefit of existing contracts for nearly 30,000 tons of Phosphate during the next six months, will be transferred with the lease of the property to the Company; and it is estimated that the profit upon these contracts will be upwards of 15,000l.—thus giving a substantial guarantee for the payment of an early dividend. Further contracts of an equally profitable nature for delivery of upwards of 30,000 tons, during the next six months, have been entered into, and these contracts will also be transferred by the present proprietors to the Company.

The consumption of Superphosphate and other Phosphatic Manures in the United Kingdom is estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000 tons annually, and that quantity is probably not applied to one-tenth part of the land which would be benefited by its use.

The Purchase-Money of the two properties is 250,000l., which the Vendors agree to take up as follows:—30,000l. in Debentures, and 50,000l. in Paid-up Shares of the Company, which Shares, for the purposes of dividend, are to rank only to the extent of the Calls from time to time made on the Ordinary Shares, until July 1, 1868, after which date, provided the Company shall declare a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Capital then paid up, these Shares are to be entitled to participate in future dividends to the full extent of their nominal value. The Vendors take the remaining half of the Purchase-Money in Cash by instalments, without interest, extending over a period of twelve months.

In order to meet these instalments, and to provide funds for the due and efficient carrying out of the objects of the Company, Calls will be made as follows:—

5s. per Share, being equal to 20 per cent., 10s. on application, and 4s. payable on allotment.

5s. per Share, being equal to 20 per cent., payable 10th of October, 1865.

5s. per Share, being equal to 20 per cent., payable 10th of February, 1866.

5s. 10s. per Share, being equal to 10 per cent., payable 10th of June, 1866.

It is not anticipated that any further Calls will be required. Subscribers will have the option of paying the above Calls in advance, or of paying up the whole 25s. in full, and on such payments 6 per cent. interest per annum will be allowed, from time of payment.

Applications for Shares may be forwarded to the Bankers of the Company, with the deposit of 10s. per Share. If the amount of Shares allotted be less than the number applied for, the deposit paid, so far as necessary, be credited towards the payment due on allotment. Should no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

The Articles of Association, Leases, Plans, Reports, and Valuations, with Analyses of the respective Products, may be inspected at the Office of the Solicitors.

Full Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Brokers, Bankers, Solicitors, and of the Secretary at the Temporary Office of the Company.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital—2,000,000.

Head Office—3, KING-STREET, ABERDEEN.
London—1, Moorgate-street.
Edinburgh—20, St. Andrew-square.
Glasgow—19, St. Vincent-place.
Dundee—14, St. Andrew-place.
Melbourne—Collins-street West.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1865.

The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company was held within their House in Aberdeen on FRIDAY, the 9th of June, 1865.

Dr. CRUICKSHANK, late Professor of Mathematics in the University of Aberdeen, Chairman of the General Board, in the Chair.

The Chairman laid on the table the Accounts and Balance-sheet of the Company, together with the following REPORT for the year ending 31st December, 1864:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Directors are happy to be again in a position to report a large increase in the Business of this Department; and, notwithstanding some exceptionally heavy losses, to announce that the transactions of the year have yielded a considerable surplus. The following is a statement of the actual progress and results of the Business for the year:—

RECEIPTS.

Premiums, less sums paid for re-insurance .. 4168,512 10 9
(Being an increase of 19,578s. 2s. 10d. upon the premiums of the preceding year.)

PAYMENTS.

Losses (including all outstanding claims) .. 4116,853 6 9
Charges of management, commission to agents, and other outgoings of this department .. 42,337 13 1

Leaving to the credit of profit and loss a surplus of .. 69,301 10 11

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

In this Department likewise the Directors have the satisfaction of reporting that the ordinary rate of progress has been fully maintained during the year. The premium revenue shows a large increase, while the claims by death, both in number and amount, exhibit a very considerable reduction upon those of the preceding year.

The following are the actual figures of the respective branches into which this Department is divided:—

I.—Assurance Branch.

(Participating and Non-Participating Classes combined.)

Number of lives upon which new policies were issued during the year .. 388
Aggregate amount thereby assured .. 4328,611 0 0
Premiums thereon .. 10,508 2 6
Proposals declined or not completed, 504, for .. 147,100 0 0

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR.

Premiums received, less re-assurances .. 424,255 14 8
Interest on accumulated funds .. 16,214 16 8

Together .. 440,470 11 4
Claims by death (including bonus additions on participating policies, and sums paid for policies surrendered) .. 446,665 6 11

Commission to agents and proportion of general charges .. 9,590 2 8

Surplus .. 440,470 11 4

Carried to the respective funds of this branch, which now amount to .. 440,470 11 4

Number of policies current on 31st December, 1864 .. 6,107

Aggregate amount thereby assured, after deducting re-assurances .. 42,668,111 0 0

II. Annuity Branch.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Amount received for 21 annuities granted during the year .. 49,461 18 3

Interest on accumulated fund .. 5,181 8 11

Together .. 54,643 2 2

Paid in respect of 221 current annuities .. 44,508 9 0

Commission to Agents, and proportion of general charges .. 271 6 11

Surplus .. 66,776 6 3

Carried to the Annuity Fund, which now amounts to 254,229 3 2

8 Annuitants died during the year, holding annuities amounting to .. 111 1 4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Surplus on Fire Account, 1864 .. 69,301 10 11

Balance of Interest Account, after crediting the Life and Annuity Funds with their several proportions .. 11,394 0 4

Making an available balance of .. 421,286 0 3

Which the Directors recommend for appropriation as follows:—

1. In payment of a dividend of 12½ per cent. on the Original Shares, and at the same rate proportionally on the New Shares; the amount required for this purpose being .. 511,608 5 0

2. In making up the Reserve (Fire Fund) to 100,000l. This will require only .. 1,185 8 1

Leaving, to be carried forward to next year, a balance of .. 8,444 7 2

NEW ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

The Directors have the pleasure of stating that the new Bill, for which, as the Shareholders are aware, application was to be made to Parliament in the present Session, is expected to receive the Royal Assent in the course of a few days. Its main features (so

far as it differs from the Acts of 1843 and 1861, both of which it repeals) may be briefly summed up as follows:—

1. The powers of the Aberdeen and London Boards, within their respective jurisdictions, to be henceforward the same; and the supreme powers of the Company to be vested in the two Boards collectively (under the title of the "General Court"), instead of in the former Board exclusively, as heretofore.

2. The Company, for all legal purposes, to be held to have a domicile in London.

3. Power to convert the Stock of the Company into Shares of a higher denomination, in virtue of which the Directors propose to call a Special Meeting (of which due notice will be given), for the purpose of authorising the conversion of the present 20s. Shares (11 paid) into 100s. Shares (5s. paid).

4. Provision for payment of half-yearly instead of yearly Dividends, as heretofore.

5. Power to hold the Shareholders' Meetings either in Aberdeen or London.

6. Power to the General Court to establish Local Boards; and, in places where no Local Boards exist, to appoint Local Committees, composed of persons who may, or may not, be Shareholders of the Company.

7. A clause limiting the deductions which it is in the power of the Company to make from the premiums of the participation branch to the sums actually paid as commission to agents and others for introducing business on the participation principle, and declaring that the 10 per cent. on premiums allowed to the shareholders for "management and guarantee," shall in future be held to cover every other expense with which the branch might have been charged. Hitherto the Directors, in clearing the profits of this branch, have given it credit for the gross premium, and made an effort to defray the agency commission and other expenses directly chargeable to these premiums out of the shareholders' allowance. The increased cost of obtaining business having, however, rendered it necessary, in the interests of the policy-holders themselves, to modify this practice and fall back upon the powers contained in the Act of incorporation, the clause in Company has been inserted for the satisfaction and protection both of assured and shareholders. The new arrangement will have no retrospective effect, and the assured—present and future—will have all the benefit of the continuance of the practice hitherto adopted as regards policies effected prior to 1865.

BONUS YEAR—1866.

As the fifth investigation into the state of the life branch of the Company's business will be made before the Directors again meet their constituents in annual meeting, they take this opportunity of calling upon them, Assured as well as Shareholders, to second the endeavours of the Board and Executive to increase the business of this department, by making known, each in his own circle, the important and rare advantages which the Company holds out to its policy-holders, especially those who elect to become members of the participating class.

The Company, by its moderate premiums, its extensive resources and liberal conditions, offers inducements, in the transaction of every form of life assurance, such as no other sound and well-conducted office can outbid. But it is on the peculiar advantages of the system upon which its participation branch is based that the Company rests its strongest claim to public support. There the whole profits, less a fixed per-centage of one-tenth of the premiums, for management and guarantee of the sums assured, belong to the policy-holders, and in reckoning the gross premium, under its new Act of Parliament, precluded from deducting any thing beyond what is actually paid away as commission to agents—without whose intervention the Directors are sorry to say very few policies are effected; as the experience of the office (now only one or two in number who pay no commission, and of those who have found themselves compelled to adopt the practice, abundantly prove).

It might seem scarcely necessary to remind the Shareholders and the Assured on the participating system of the direct personal interest they both have in promoting the business of the Company, but the comparatively small assistance which the Directors receive from either body (the former numbering nearly 800, the latter over 3,000) proves how little their attention has been directed to the claims which the Institution has upon them. It would, therefore, afford the Board sincere pleasure to find, by the results of the present year's operations, that many of the gentlemen to whom they are now appealing have, on reflection, seen that it is their business, quite as much as that of the Directors, to assist in disseminating a knowledge of the advantages of the Company, for which no more favourable opportunity could be found than the approaching return of another quinquennial investigation and declaration of bonus in the Life Department. Every policy effected on the participation principle before the 31st of December next will be included in the division, though, according to the practice introduced at last investigation, the bonus will not accrue until five yearly premiums have been paid. The Directors cannot, of course, foretell what the surplus available for the bonus to be declared next year may amount to, but they have every reason to believe that it will not disappoint the expectations of any of those who have joined the branch since the last division. The foregoing Report having, on the motion of the Chairman, been unanimously approved and adopted, a Dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. (free of Income Tax) was declared payable on the 16th of June current.

Thanks were voted to the Boards of Directors and Office-Bearers of the Company, at home and abroad, and to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

LONDON BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—WILLIAM MILLER, Esq., M.P.
George C. Anderson, Esq.
Thomas N. Farquhar, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. (Fin-
lay, Hodgson & Co.)

Secretary—A. P. Fletcher.
Vice-Secretary—Edward Fuchs.

Assistant-Secretary (Fire Department)—H. H. Mantering.

HOME and COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
Subscribed Capital, one Million. Paid up, 100,000l.

Chief Offices, 60, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Fire and Life Insurances at moderate rates and on liberal terms.

THOMAS MILLER, Manager,
Fire and Life Departments.

ACCIDENTS TO LIFE OR LIMB

in the FIELD, the STREETS, or at HOME,
may be provided against

By an ANNUAL PAYMENT OF 31s. to 52s. 6s. to

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C., which secures

£1,000 in case of Death, or £6 per Week while laid-up by Injury.

COMPENSATION HAS BEEN PAID FOR 10,000 CLAIMS.
For particulars apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the Local Agents, or at the Offices—

64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT-STREET.
W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Established Forty Years, and Incorporated by Royal Charter,
SCOTTISH UNION INSURANCE COM-
PANY (FIRE AND LIFE),
 37, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
 Moderate rates of Premium. Liberal conditions. Prompt settlements.
 The Books close for the year on 31st July, 1965.
 Life Policies taken out before that date will rank for two full years at the next Distribution of Profits in 1966.
 Low rates of premium for persons going to India and the Colonies.
 Prospectuses and Forms may be obtained at the Company's Office.
 F. G. SMITH, Secretary to the London Board.
 No. 37, Cornhill, London.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE
 SOCIETY, 1, King William-street, London, E.C.
 At the THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, held on the 10th May, 1965, it was stated that:—
 New Policies were issued during the past year for £298,268
 Yielding New Premiums of .. 10,543
 The amount Assured under existing Policies was £411,472
 The amount of Invested Assets exceeded .. 818,500
 The Annual Income exceeded .. 137,000
 A Reduction of 50 per cent., or one-half, upon the Premiums for the current year was declared upon all participating Policies six years in force, as shown in the following Examples:—

Age in Policy.	Sum Assured on Lives in England.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium for next Year.
30	£1000	£19 6 8	£9 13 4
40	1000	24 8 4	12 4 2
50	1000	31 10 0	15 5 0

Age in Policy.	Assured on Lives in India.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premium next Year.	Further Reduced Premium if in Europe.
30	£1000	£42 0 0	£21 0 0	£ 9 13 4
40	1000	48 0 0	24 0 0	12 4 2
50	1000	59 0 0	29 10 0	15 5 0

The above will show the great advantages attaching to Policies effected with this Society, whose Annual Returns to Participating Policy-holders have increased from 45 to 50 per cent., at 3 Divisions of Profit, when large Reversionary Bonuses were also added to Policies of the holders of which preferred increasing the sums assured to decreasing their Premiums.
 Unequalled advantages offered to Assurers proceeding to or residing in India, the Society having Committees of Management at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
 FRED. HENDRICKS, Actuary and Secretary.

BONUS YEAR, 1965.
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
 INSURANCE COMPANY.

The SIXTH SEPENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS takes place on 31st of December next.
 The Fund then to be divided will consist of the Profits which have accumulated since 1968.
 All participating Policies opened before that date will share in the Division.
 During the Six Years prior to the last Division the Annual Average of Sums assured amounted to .. £290,694 0 0
 During the last Six Years—1959 to 1964 inclusive—the Annual Average has amounted to .. 701,656 0 0
 Being an increase of 138 per Cent.
 During the Years 1963 and 1964 the Company has issued 2,311 New Policies, assuring very nearly
 TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
 In 1964 alone 1,240 Policies were issued, assuring £1,034,578 0 0
 NINETEEN PER CENT. of the Whole Profits divided among the Assured.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
 Premiums for 1964, less Re-Insurances .. £219,235 10 8
 Being an increase over those for 1963 of .. 54,043 2 5
 Insurances granted at Home and Abroad on the most liberal terms.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS at 31st of December,
 1964 .. £2,304,512 7 10
ANNUAL REVENUE from all Sources .. 565,458 16 8
 This Company grants the public the full value of the REDUCTION OF DUTY, and issues Policies free of any charge for Stamp.
 Forms of Proposal, and full information, may be had at the Head Office, or from any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom, Colonies, &c.
CHIEF OFFICES:
 LONDON .. 61, Threadneedle-street.
 West-End Branch: (Secretary, A. J. Russell),
 8, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.
 By order, F. W. LANCE, Secretary.

THE SMEE'S SPRING MATTRESS,
 TUCKER'S PATENT,
 Or "SOMMIER TUCKER," price from 25s.
 Received the only Prize Medal or Honourable Mention given to BEDDING of any description at the International Exhibition, 1862.—The Jury of Glass 30, in their Report, page 6, No. 3960, and page 11, No. 3014, say:—
 "The Sommer Tucker is perfectly solid, very healthy, and moderate in price."
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